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# **Daily Report**

**MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA**

**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE  
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**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

# NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT                  | Contents unchanged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT        | Contents unchanged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT         | Contents unchanged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT             | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Middle East &amp; South Asia Review</li><li>Inter-Arab Affairs</li><li>Islamic Affairs</li><li>Palestinian Affairs</li><li>OPEC Affairs</li><li>South Asian Regional Affairs</li><li>Arab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Algeria</li><li>Chad</li><li>Egypt</li><li>Libya</li><li>Mauritania</li><li>Morocco</li><li>Sudan</li><li>Tunisia</li><li>Western Sahara</li></ul></li><li>Arabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bahrain</li><li>Kuwait</li><li>Oman</li><li>PDRY</li><li>Qatar</li><li>Saudi Arabia</li><li>United Arab Emirates</li><li>Yemen Arab Republic</li></ul></li><li>Iraq</li><li>Israel</li><li>Jordan</li><li>Lebanon</li><li>Syria</li><li>South Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Afghanistan</li><li>Bangladesh</li><li>India</li><li>Iran</li><li>Maldives</li><li>Nepal &amp; Bhutan</li><li>Pakistan</li><li>Sri Lanka</li></ul></li></ul> |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT         | Contents unchanged                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 MAY 1987

## Gulf War

*Aftermath of Stark Incident* — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated that the Iraqi pilot who fired on the U.S. frigate *Stark* received no signal from the ship prior to releasing his missile, and he therefore believed he was attacking an Iranian target, Radio Monte Carlo reported. 'Aziz also noted that his government is awaiting an official U.S. report on the attack. In remarks to Western media cited by INA, the foreign minister reiterated Iraq's regret over the "unpremeditated incident."

In reference to the *Stark* incident, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared to the parliament that "the miracle of Tabas" has been repeated, according to remarks cited by Tehran radio. The speaker stressed that "the waves of the Persian Gulf will not be any less deadly for the aggressors than the storms of Tabas." Mentioning the case of the Soviet tanker *Marshal Chuykov*, Hashemi-Rafsanjani attributed the "misery and degradation" of the superpowers to "God's will" and declared that such "divine assistance" testifies to the justness of the cause of the Islamic Republic. The "ambiguities" of the U.S. response to the missile attack on the *Stark* demonstrate the administration's "uncertainty and agitation," Hashemi-Rafsanjani observed. The speaker called into question that both incidents could have been "accidental." He also accused the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq of working together in an attempt to bring about a "catastrophe," and he thanked "alert officials" for aborting the "plan to create problems" on Jerusalem Day, the last day of Ramadan.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi reminded the superpowers of his country's warning against "expansionist policies" in the Gulf region, IRNA reported. Iran "will confront any plot and military intervention," Musavi asserted.

The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Anba'* cited by KUNA charged that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was responsible for the *Stark* incident because he "participated in fomenting the fire of the war" by supplying arms to the belligerents. The paper deplored the "non-credibility" of U.S. policy and claims of neutrality in the war and urged the President to take action in tandem with the Soviet Union to end the "raging war."

In further reaction to the recent incidents in the Gulf, a Riyadh radio commentator called attention to the intensification of the "explosive situation" in the region and to the "danger" of the war's "internationalization." There is an "urgent need" for the international community to take action to contain the Iran-Iraq war, the commentator declared.

*Iranian Plane Downed* — Iraqi warplanes shot down an Iranian F-4 over the waters near Al-'Amiq port 20 May, according to a military statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio.

## Iran

Omani Foreign Ministry official Yusuf Al-'Alawi 'Abdallah termed his 4-day visit to Iran "positive and valuable," in remarks cited by IRNA. The agency noted that the two countries agreed to expand their cooperation.

## Saudi Arabia

In an interview with *Al-Siyasah* carried by SPA, King Fahd praised the GCC's spirit of flexibility and cooperation which has enabled it to establish cohesion among Arab states. He also said the expected meeting between Syria and Iraq will reinforce Arab strength and unity. Turning to oil prices King Fahd said prices should be set at a specific limit for at least 2 years, pointing out that this stability would benefit Third World countries as well as industrial states.

## GCC

The GCC ministerial committee on petroleum cooperation concluded its session in Jeddah 19 May, SPA reported. In its statement the committee expressed satisfaction with the improvement in the petroleum market and pointed out the need to adhere to established production levels and ceilings and preserve price stability.

## Libya

The head of the Peoples' Bureau in Canberra said Australia had no evidence that Libya had acted to destabilize countries in the South Pacific, Melbourne radio reported. Reacting to Australia's decision to close the Peoples' Bureau in Canberra, the diplomat said his country gave military training to freedom fighters but did not seek to depose governments.

## Israel

No-confidence motions were defeated in the Knesset, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that most members of the Alignment were absent from the chamber during the vote.

## Lebanon

Continuing his consultations with West Beirut officials, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, met with Amal leader Nabih Birri, Voice of National Resistance radio reported. The general disclosed that it has been agreed that the cabinet council should be the seat of executive power. On the subject of the security situation, Kan'an noted that security forces seized arms and explosives during their efforts to arrest those responsible for recent bombings in West Beirut. In a related development, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that five bombs exploded in West Beirut 20 May following a "campaign of raids and arrests" by Syrian troops.

In southern Lebanon, four Israeli soldiers were wounded 20 May when a bomb detonated near their patrol vehicle, IDF radio reported.

#### **Sudan**

*Cabinet Crisis* — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani issued a decree 19 May relieving all ministers of their posts and clearing the way for the formation of a new government, SUNA reported. The Finance Ministry, citing the "cur-

rent situation" in Sudan, announced the postponement until the first week of June of negotiations with the IMF, according to SUNA. The agency also cited an *Al-Ayyam* report that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi had postponed by a month his visit to Yugoslavia planned for 30 May.

*Situation in South* — In remarks cited by SUNA, Al-Mahdi dismissed reports that Cuban soldiers are participating in rebel operations in the south.

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**'Arafat on USSR, Algerian Mediation With Syria**  
*JN200609 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
 0500 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] In an interview to be published tomorrow by the Cyprus-based magazine *The Horizon*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said the efforts of the Soviet Union and Algeria have not yet resulted in the complete restoration of relations between Syria and the PLO. He expressed hope that these ties will improve soon.

'Arafat praised Egypt's role and paid tribute to the Egyptian people's sacrifices for the Palestinian cause. He asserted that the latest PNC session did not solve every Palestinian problem, but did strengthen Palestinian national unity.

**PLO Executive Committee Portfolios Distributed**  
*JN191614 Al-Sharqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic*  
 18 May 87 p 17

[Text] Tunis, QNA, — The following is the distribution of portfolios among the members of the PLO Executive Committee:

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department;

Mahmud 'Abbas, head of the Pan-Arab Department;

Muhammad Milhim, head of the Occupied Territory and Education Departments;

'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, head of the Economic Department;

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the Information Department;

'Abdallah al-Hurani, head of the Cultural Department;

Abu 'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri], head of the Repatriates Department;

Sulayman al-Najjab, head of the Social Department;

Mahmud Darwish, chairman of the Supreme Council for Education and Heritage;

and Jamala al-Surani, secretary.

The PNC has approved the nomination of Juwayd al-Ghusayn as chairman of the Palestine National Fund.

The PLO Executive Committee has endorsed the promotion of Shaykh Rajab al-Tamimi, mufti of the Palestinian armed forces, to the rank of brigadier general.

**Israeli Soldier Stabbed Near Tel Aviv 17 May**  
*JN191931 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic*  
 1813 GMT 19 May 87

[Statement by a spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command — date, place not given]

[Text] Following orders, one of our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland managed to stab a Zionist soldier with a knife as he was on patrol at the Al-Khudayrah junction near Tel Aviv the night before last. The revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist soldier was mortally wounded. The occupation forces surrounded the area and launched a large-scale campaign of search and arrest among Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they were connected with the operation.

Revolution until victory!

## INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC Petroleum Ministers Hold Meeting in Jeddah

#### Final Statement Issued

LD192254 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Jeddah, 19 May (SPA) — The GCC Permanent Ministerial Committee for Petroleum Cooperation concluded its 12th session this evening. The meeting was attended by GCC petroleum ministers.

The committee issued the following press statement afterward:

The GCC permanent ministerial committee for petroleum cooperation held its 12th session in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on Tuesday 19 May 1987, under the chairmanship of Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources and head of the UAE delegation.

In the course of the session, the ministers reviewed the state of the international petroleum market and expressed satisfaction with its progressive improvement following the resolutions of OPEC's 80th conference in December 1986. The ministers also studied ways to consolidate these gains, and agreed on the following:

1. The agreement reached by OPEC in December 1986 must be honored, and every member must abide by the agreed-upon production levels and the production ceiling stipulated for each stage of the accord until the end of 1987;
2. Adherence to the prices determined by the last OPEC agreement, as this is of the utmost importance in preserving the stability of the oil market and in balancing supply and demand until the end of 1987.

#### Ministers Leave Jeddah

LD200230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2330 GMT 19 May 87

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 19 May (SPA) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalif al-Thani, Qatar's minister of finance and petroleum; Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources; and Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, left Jeddah this evening after participating in the meetings of the GCC Permanent Ministerial Committee for Petroleum Cooperation. [passage omitted]

## BAHRAIN

### Paper Says Ship Attacks 'Shed Light' on War

JN191636 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Manama, 19 May (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar al-Khalij* has said anything can happen in the waters and on the shores of the Gulf as long as the international community remains powerless to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

The paper was referring to the unintentional attacks in the Gulf on a civilian ship and a military vessel belonging to the two superpowers. The first was hit by a mine that had gone astray, while the second was struck by a guided missile.

*Akhbar al-Khalij* pointed out that the two incidents shed light on and drew the attention of the entire world to the unpredictable dangers resulting from this conflict.

The newspaper said the two superpowers themselves have now tasted the bitter perils of the Gulf war. That is good reason to prompt them to make efforts equal to their importance through the Security Council to impose the international will of peace or at least confront the party that rejects safety and effectively force it to accept a cease-fire.

## KUWAIT

### Paper Says Reagan to Blame for 'Stark' Attack

LD201028 Kuwait KUNA in English 0935 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, May 20 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti daily *Al-Anba'* Wednesday expressed its condolences to U.S. President Ronald Reagan over the death of American sailors, victims of the attacked U.S. Navy *Stark* frigate in the Gulf waters, and strongly blamed Reagan for being responsible for such an incident and for prolonging the Iraq-Iran war.

The paper said "Our condolences, Mr. Reagan, is free of any malicious pleasure, because in spite of our faults and passiveness, we are still preserving our pure and honest feelings which were not infected by 'the non credibility' which regrettably became one of the characters of the American policy, specially in the Gulf Region..."

The daily said to Reagan in an editorial directed to him that his feeling of sadness came "very late," because throughout the seven years of the Iraq-Iran war, "you did not only watch but, regrettably, participated in fomenting the fire of the war by extending arms to make it continue and daily takes the lives of more humans."

The paper asked Reagan if he was not sad over the millions who died in the seven years of the Gulf war.

Recalling yesterday's statement made by Reagan that this incident should put an end to the Gulf war, the daily said "does this incident had to happen so you (Reagan), after full seven years, realize the necessity to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war?"

The paper shouldered Reagan full responsibility for last Sunday's incident of the U.S. Navy *Stark* frigate, pointing out at him "you are the one who participated directly and indirectly in fomenting, escalating and continuing the war. You are the one who closed your ears to the calls and contacts of the Arab seven-man committee and the Organization of Islamic Conference" for an end to this tragic war.

The daily doubted Reagan's claims of taking a neutral stand toward the Gulf war, recalling the American arms deal with Iran.

It called on him to take a quick and effective move to consolidate with the Soviet Union to stop the raging Gulf war.

The paper praised the Soviet Union's stance toward its Arab friends saying "Moscow, Mr President, treats its Arab friends as allies, while Washington treats them... as enemies and gives priority to its preferable friends primarily Israel."

*Al-Anba'* noted that the American frigate's incident is "a bell of danger that fiercely knocks on the White House door."

In conclusion the daily called on Reagan to be honest with himself his people and the world "for once" in his life.

#### Official Summarizes Arab League Visit to PRC

LD192335 Kuwait KUNA in English 1337 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Kuwait, May 19 (KUNA) — Director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department Faysal al-Salih al-Mutawah said Tuesday that the visit to Beijing of the delegation of the seven-man Arab League committee assigned to follow up the Iraq-Iran war developments achieved "positive and fruitful results."

He told KUNA that the Chinese officials have expressed readiness to cooperate with other permanent members in the U.N. Security Council particularly since China is a developing nation and member of the Non-aligned Movement and is keen on maintaining world peace and stability.

Al-Mutawah returned home last night from Beijing after representing Kuwait in the League's delegation.

He said that the delegation's mission coincided with similar trips to capitals of the five permanent members by delegations of the seven-member committee in a bid to launch serious efforts to end the destructive Iraqi-Iranian war and realize a just and comprehensive settlement for both warring parties in accordance with U.N. laws.

The Kuwaiti official noted in this respect that Iraq had always responded to peaceful calls.

Al-Mutawah represented Kuwait in an earlier visit to Moscow by another League delegation led by Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali.

The team's visit to China was headed by Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and included Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Maj. Ould Madini [name and title as received] in addition to Al-Mutawah.

## OMAN

### Foreign Ministry Official Returns From Iran

JN191439 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned home with his delegation this afternoon following a 4-day visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. During his stay, he delivered letters from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to His Excellency President Seyyed 'Ali Khomeini and His Excellency Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The minister held talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on developments in the Gulf and ways of strengthening bilateral relations. The delegation accompanying his excellency on his trip to Iran included the acting under secretary at the Ministry of Communications, the executive head of the General Corporation of Telecommunications, and the head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab desk.

On hand to welcome the minister were the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol and the acting Iranian charge d'affaires in Muscat.

## PDRY

### YSP's Al-Bid Addresses Youth Union Meeting

EA200213 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 19 May 87

[Excerpt] Brother Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has stressed that the general party conference will be a landmark in the advance of our country's revolutionary process. The conference will also contribute to the fulfillment of the interests of the toilers, and reinforce the bases of our country's socialist orientation. He said the party is fully determined to hold its conference in the middle of June, as arranged. He emphasized that the draft critical analytical document will be followed and applied as a theoretical weapon in our class struggle.

During his meeting with members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Yemen Fatah Youth Union [DYFYU] this afternoon, the brother secretary general called on the participants in the fourth regular session of the DYFYU Central Committee to contribute effectively to the economic development plan by forming voluntary work groups and instilling a conscious attitude toward work. He highlighted the importance of intensifying ideological activity, promulgating revolutionary and progressive ideas among the youth, and fighting activities hostile to our revolution.

The brother secretary general referred to the general amnesty resolution, which he described as a humanitarian decision made to further the class interests of the poor people who were misled during the bloody conspiracy of 13 January.

He stressed that we must honor and implement the resolutions adopted by the party organizations to serve the YSP's strategy.

In conclusion, he emphasized the importance of transforming words into deeds and of creatively implementing the resolutions and laws issued by party and state organizations. [passage omitted]

#### **Al-Dali, Others Tour Eastern Border District**

*EAI92358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1900 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and 'Abdullah al-Khamiri, candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Yemeni Council for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship with Peoples, toured the eastern sector of Mahrah Governorate [on the Omani border] this morning. They met the commander of the sector and were briefed on the political and military activities carried out by our Armed Forces in the eastern sector to protect the homeland and defend it from enemy conspiracies.

Brothers Al-Dali and Al-Khamiri also met the soldiers, NCO's and officers of the sector. Brother Al-Dali spoke to them about developments in our country in different areas and the ongoing preparations for the general party congress. He also reviewed the discussion of the draft of the critical analytical document, which reviews the stages of our political experience, with emphasis on the period between 1978 and the foiling of the bloody 13 January plot. Brother Al-Dali called on the soldiers, NCO's, and officers to fully absorb their military instruction. He praised the internationalist support given our country in various fields by the socialist community, which strengthens the military capacity of our Armed Forces. Brothers Al-Dali and Al-Khamiri responded to the questions and observations of the soldiers, NCO's, and officers.

They were accompanied on their tour by Brother (Sa'id 'Abdullah Durays) from the organization committee in Mahrah Governorate, and a number of governorate officials.

### **QATAR**

#### **Press on Gulf Dispute, Superpower 'Interference'**

*JN191238 Doha QNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Doha, 19 May (QNA) — In its editorials, the Qatari press warns against the possible internationalization of the Gulf dispute through the continuation of the Gulf war. It calls on the superpowers and the permanent members of the UN Security Council to reactivate efforts to end the conflict.

*Al-Rayah* stresses that escalating matters in the Gulf or internationalizing the dispute as a result of greater threats to international navigation, which, in turn, are caused by the war's continuation, is not the right answer to the crisis. The parties to the dispute must accede to the international will and sit at the

negotiating table to reach a just and peaceful solution that preserves the legitimate rights of the two warring states.

The paper expresses concern over the chance that the accident involving the U.S. frigate *Stark* in Gulf waters will lead to an extreme rise in tension. It warns that today's dangerous conditions in the Gulf may drive the regional security situation out of control.

The English-language *Gulf Times* condemns superpower interference in the region in the wake of the continuation of the Gulf war. It explains that this meddling is absolutely opposed to the interests of all countries in the region. The paper urges Iran to accept the peace initiatives presented by the Arab League, the OAU, and other international organizations. It says that the war gives the Zionist entity greater security and stability. The paper also expresses hope that the GCC's efforts for peace between the two parties will be successful so that peace and prosperity may be restored to the area.

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

#### **King Fahd Receives Jordanian Foreign Minister**

*LD192328 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2132 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Riyadh, 19 May (SPA) — The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, may God protect him, has received a message from his brother King Husayn ibn Talal, the monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The message was conveyed by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, when the custodian of the two holy mosques, may God protect him, received him in Al-Safa' Palace this evening. The audience was also attended by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

#### **King Fahd on Arab Unity, OPEC, Gulf Market**

*LD191116 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 May 87*

["Text" of interview with by unidentified correspondent from Kuwait *Al-Siyasah*, published in the 19 May edition; date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 May (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, has expressed his belief that oil prices should be stabilized at a specific level for at least 2 years. He noted that such stability serves not only the interests of the major industrial states, but also the countries of the Third World, whose budgets should not be affected by their oil bill. [passage omitted]

This came in an interview published today by the Kuwaiti daily *Al-Siyasah*, during which the king answered a number of questions. The queries dealt with Arab issues and his recent trips to a number of states, particularly Algeria and Morocco, the prevailing atmosphere at the meetings of Gulf leaders, the status of Saudi industry, the state budget, the influence of OPEC and oil prices, the Iraq-Iran war, and the establishment of a Gulf common market. [passage omitted]

Here is the text of the interview given by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, to *Al-Siyasah*:

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, what is my lord's view on the announced meeting between the Syrian and Iraq leaders?

[Fahd] The meeting of those leaders will increase the effectiveness of Arab strength and will bring cohesion. The Arab nation consists of 150 million people. Thus, it is futile to claim it is an ineffective power on world issues. It is an effective power and this is what we feel and are aware of. However, its influence is less at times of disunity, and when its leaders are divided. If this nation had a united approach to world issues, we can imagine the extent of its influence. Saudi Arabia has always maintained that if its leaders held together, the Arab nation would have greater and more significant influence. Naturally, we are convinced that existing differences of views between some Arab leaders stem from their individual belief that their own opinions are best, in a patriotic sense, of course. Now we must reconcile these views for the good of the Arab nation and its future generations.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, what was the undeclared side of your recent trip to a number of foreign countries, including Algeria and Morocco?

[Fahd] I do not like giving interviews and making statements except when necessary. I also feel that positions and results should be left to speak for themselves. During the reconciliation meeting between Algeria and Morocco, I found that the Algerian president had feelings of friendship and respect for King Hassan II. I discovered that the king felt the same way about his brother, the Algerian president, which was cause for pride. With this brotherly spirit, and in such a fraternal atmosphere, the meeting, which I consider an Arab achievement, took place. As for what happened at that meeting and the evaluation of its outcome, we would like to let the results speak for themselves. However, I personally take pride in that meeting and in all the feelings I noted. I am referring to the sentiments of the two fraternal leaders.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, how did you find the atmosphere at the recent meeting of Gulf leaders compared to past ones?

[Fahd] The recent meeting was in the UAE. The prevailing climate showed that the GCC member states are moving in an improved direction in terms of dealing with the problems of the region's peoples. For example, the role of political leaders at the meeting was to agree on all the arrangements completed by officials of the GCC member states. They were also to confer on some future issues. I noticed a true flexibility in the atmosphere of cooperation among leaders of the GCC member states. Naturally, it was a comfortable flexibility. Differences sometimes emerge, which ultimately end in concord; this is natural. Such things may even happen within a state, but they do not lead to any rifts. This flexible atmosphere was comfortable for me. A state may find that its circumstances do not permit it to endorse a proposed idea or draft accord which has been agreed to by the majority. Here the flexible atmosphere makes those states that have approved the draft accord implement it until the cir-

cumstances in the other allow it to catch up with what the majority agreed to. In general, the GCC has made Arab cohesion a reality within 6 years, while other parties have been unable to do so in decades. This is pleasing and comforting, and leads us to expect that our hopes for a Gulf common market will be fulfilled.

[Question] My lord the custodian of the two holy mosques, do you dream of a Gulf common market or do you want it?

[Fahd] There is nothing to prevent the creation of this market, especially when we proceed from a significant theory, which states: The real link between peoples is the link between their economic interests and the interrelation of these interests to the degree where they eventually decide on the level of political leadership. The political link is superficial and subject to the fluctuations of political action and its variables. This is what we wanted our people in the GCC member states to avoid. The Gulf common market is coming, and the climate is conducive to it. Why, for instance, can we not have an industrial map of GCC member states, whereby there will be a unified and joint industry? And what prevents us from creating a common financial market through which our compatriots in the GCC member states can move freely around the Gulf homeland? The circumstances are opportune; very much so. We support every endeavor in this direction. What pleases us is that many of the issues arising from this — the creation of the Gulf common market — have been approved. However, there are some questions requiring a more precise study. These receive attention from officials so they may be submitted to the next Gulf summit, God willing.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, what about Saudi industry?

[Fahd] The leaders of some other countries who have been watching the progress of Saudi industry in the mixed and private sectors believe the Saudi system has a superior philosophy. The state here does not want to get involved in the tasks of the private sector. However, some private sector firms feel that the state's participation in industrial projects builds confidence. Thus, the state takes part in some of these projects. Nevertheless, once these projects are a success, we offer them to their Saudi workers. Under this arrangement, they own shares by paying the subscription price in easy installments over a long period. The result is that the state recoups the capital it invested. However, a simple calculation allows us to see that the Saudi worker took ownership of these projects for nothing, as he already paid the cost from his profits. Thus the producer, that is to say the worker, has become the owner. This system is not available in any other country. This is one of the facilities the state provides. Naturally, there is a philosophy behind this, which states that if you allow the worker to own shares in his company or factory, he will increase output, protect the means of production, and treat them accordingly.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, by announcing the official state budget after a brief interval, have you overcome the economic difficulties?

[Fahd] Following the oil price war, a period of reflection was necessary, the target of which was the Saudi citizen, as he is the center of the state's decisions and thoughts. The current budget

has been announced. Naturally, it is not as large as it was in the past, and the reason, specifically, is that the great expenditures were to build the infrastructure, and this has been done. What remains is the tail end of this infrastructure, which represents financial requirements small than those of previous years. The important thing to note here is that we did not resort to borrowing, as other countries do when they want to increase spending. In addition to that, the rate of inflation here is very low and negligible.

The current budget figures are in harmony with the needs of the Saudi citizen, who is the base; I am referring here to the average citizen, on whom expenditures never cease.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, a year ago you had your own view regarding the oil price war. You decided on a certain price, and the majority did not agree. However, you have succeeded in what you called for. Was that based on studies or a simple insistence?

[Fahd] After the 2-month suspension of the OPEC ministerial council, which rendered it inoperative, I found the oil market heading toward the unknown. While we had to wait 2 months for the next ministerial council session, prices were falling in a frightening way. So I spoke to my brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, as Kuwait was chairing the Price Committee. I conferred with him about asking the Price Committee to study the situation. I also met with a positive response when I contacted the other GCC states. The goal, of course, was stable prices, and if the oil market was to continue like that, it was the duty of Gulf political leaders to seek an outlet to protect the revenues of their people. The response from my brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad was prompt; the other countries stood in solidarity by that decision. Thus we arrived at what should be done.

The conflict that occurred was apparently based on miscalculations by some oil-producing countries. Increased production is not important if revenues are affected by the jump in output. The revenues are the important thing. We in OPEC came to a decision that led to stable prices according to the outline we submitted. I believe prices should be stabilized at a certain level for at least 2 years. When we say prices should stay at a certain level we are not just looking after the interests of the great industrialized nations. We are also taking account of Third World countries, whose budgets should not be affected by their oil bill. After all, any sharp rise in the price of oil would mean that we would face the same problems we encountered when prices went up and the world started searching for alternatives.

In addition, the construction or operation of many industrial projects in the world that consume energy have stopped, as no one knew how far prices could go on which to base his calculations. In addition, the free market tends to confuse the oil market causing price fluctuations, and arrests advantages associated with the size of the sale and the amount of production. Perhaps it is fortunate for Arab oil that the alternatives found during the price increase have proved to be impractical. I am thinking here of nuclear energy. Suffice it to say that some countries are considering the closure of their reactors, and according to what we read and hear, there is no substitute for gasoline. The reserves

which we and many other producers have are sufficient for many years to come.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, some believe that OPEC is not effective and produces no more than 30 percent of the volume consumed.

[Fahd] These statements are repeated by those who do not want OPEC to be effective and who want a tense atmosphere in an oil market full of problems. OPEC is effective and will remain so for the next 50 years, perhaps longer. There are states in OPEC with huge oil reserves, enough for hundreds of years. We in Saudi Arabia have had new oil discoveries covering an area of 300 km. These are huge oilfields with strong reserves. We are not the only ones who will remain effective; many other states will as well. OPEC, too, will remain effective. As for the others, we hear and read that their oil reserves have a limited life.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, let us move to an important point. When will the Iraq-Iran war end?

[Fahd] That conflict is influential. It began easily, but we now see some difficult implications. The question is: How and when will it end amid these implications? We want a stable Iran, and this will happen only if the war is ended. We want this conflict between the two fraternal states of Iraq and Iran to end.

[Question] My lord custodian of the two holy mosques, you have been in touch with the Iranians. Have these contacts been a success in helping end the war?

[Fahd] Our contacts with them are on a state-to-state basis. However, we always show them the benefits of ending this war, which has no justification. Its end appears to be coming. However, this will go through a process of ebb and flow.

**Radio Comments on Escalation of Iran-Iraq War**  
*LD200855 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 2000 GMT 19 May 87

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, may God's peace and blessings be upon you. The fears of observers have been heightened recently regarding an escalation of the Iraq-Iran war [passage indistinct]. Strategic considerations are not the only factors that determine the superpowers' close or distant dealings with developments in the Iraq-Iran war. A calculated factor that decides the gains these powers might derive from either situation, whether the war ends or continues, is the sole consideration. However, the expected outcome of these calculations has gone beyond the limits [words indistinct] and was caused by a number of (?implications), which have added their weight to the growing clarity of matters. These include the arms shipments of various parties conducted through different channels, something which has prolonged the war and obstructed all efforts to end it.

All this has clearly influenced the attitude of one of the warring parties, making him more stubborn. Moreover, it should be noted that developments highlight the intensity of this explosive sit-

uation, making it clearer than ever before that this war must, on an urgent basis, be contained by the international community. After all, its continuation is a danger that may spread beyond the area of its original outbreak.

Given this reality, strategic considerations for dealing with developments and a course more compatible with current events, which have moved rapidly toward the internationalization of the war, appear more pressing. This is a dangerous matter that must be contained not by the unilateral action of any power, but by spreading the umbrella of international legitimacy to limit the factors that have appeared recently. These developments are a sign telling us that if matters are left to run their explosive course, there will be further suffering for the two fraternal countries, which have already lost much of their human and material resources.

The repercussions of this conflict on other states will lead to a greater inflammation, which is not in the regional interest.

### UAE

#### **Iraqi Interior Minister Departs 18 May**

JN191158 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 May (WAKH) — Sa'dun Shakir, member of the Iraqi RCC and minister of interior, left Abu Dhabi yesterday after concluding a visit to the UAE lasting several hours.

During his stay, the Iraqi official delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan on bilateral relations and the regional situation.

#### **Papers Warn Against Increased Dangers in Gulf**

JN191221 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0725 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 May (WAM) — In its editorials, the local press warns against growing dangers, which threaten navigation in the Gulf, and calls for the quickest possible end to the Iraq-Iran war.

*Al-Ittihad* notes that the escalating situation in the Arab Gulf did more than raise the concern of international oil circles; it also raised political and military concerns on every international level. This reflects the region's great and special importance for world security and stability. The paper adds that the recent developments were the some of the most dangerous, if not the most dangerous, in terms of their signs, significance, and probable

results. They require that the superpowers assume their international responsibilities through work and a public commitment to end this war, which has gone on longer than it should have. Concluding, the paper says the superpowers can stop this war, which is better than sending fleets to the Gulf. It also points out that the dangers still exist and grow and that it is hazardous to ignore them until they explode.

*Al-Wahdah* writes that the attack on the U.S. frigate *Stark* was the most serious incident in the waters of the Arab Gulf since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war. The paper adds that this attack is a strong and direct blow to the American military presence in the region, regardless of whether it was intentional or not. Moreover, it was an effective and painful reaction to America's threats in one form or another. The paper states that the incident is extremely dangerous. It shows how the entire region can slip into an uncontrollable situation. This grave episode will undoubtedly broaden the dispute in the Gulf and raise the chances of internationalizing the Iraq-Iran war. Turning to the shelling of a Soviet tanker, the paper says all these incidents are signs of growing dangers, which add fuel to this war. This is an international plot designed to set the Gulf ablaze, and not to make it into an area of peace. Moreover, there are evil attempts to push the entire region into the furnace of a destructive war.

Continuing, the paper explains that efforts to spread the conflict must be fought and it must be stopped to ensure that the Gulf is not converted into a U.S. and Soviet arsenal under the pretext of protecting their military presence and strategic interests, and to guarantee that the Gulf and its sons are not the only losers.

The Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* refers to the great international concern over the incidents involving the Soviet tanker and the American frigate. The paper says these two dangerous episodes were not the first affecting navigation in the Gulf. Their gravity stems from the fact they were aimed at the world's two leading countries. Thanks to the international concern over these incidents, world interest in the Iraq-Iran war has grown. The permanent members of the UN Security Council should have moved to stop the tragedies of this conflict before it could escalate and spread. The paper adds that the two superpowers bear a historical responsibility commensurate with their responsibility for leadership. They should discharge it by ending the war without intervening in a way counter to the sovereignty and interests of area countries. *Al-Bayan* stresses that those behind the war's continuation and escalation should bear the responsibility themselves by rising to the level that immortalizes them, and by making a courageous decision opening the gates to a peaceful settlement and robbing international forces of the chance to exploit the region as a whole.

### Further Comments on 'Stark' Incident, Gulf War

#### Al-Baz: Attack 'Regrettable'

NC181825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1748 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has described the Exocet missile attack on the U.S. frigate as a regrettable incident. The attack will, he said, dissipate the sense of security which the Gulf countries had hoped to attain by placing navigation in the region under the umbrella of the two superpowers.

In an interview carried on the BBC today, Dr al-Baz declared that this concept of security was struck down when the U.S. frigate was hit by a rocket.

In answer to a question, Dr al-Baz said that it would have been less costly and more acceptable to coordinate efforts through the UN Security Council to guarantee navigation in a vital waterway like the Gulf. He noted that such a course of action would, for instance, have added the efforts of Britain, France, and the PRC to those of the United States and the USSR.

#### Radio Blames Superpowers

NC191457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1240 GMT 19 May 87

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The Gulf War, Where to?"]

[Excerpts] The Gulf war once again thrusts itself upon world attention. This serious situation is now seen as a threat to international peace and security, not only in the Gulf area and the Middle East, but in the world as a whole. We have been prompted to say this by the latest developments in this abominable war, which had been forgotten by the international community. [passage omitted]

Regardless of the grave consequences of the incident involving the U.S. frigate, we would like to emphasize that it is the international community, including the two superpowers, that is directly responsible for the serious escalation of the Gulf war. This is not the first time that tankers have been attacked by naval missiles, warplanes, or gunboats of this or that party. The entire world has remained silent in the face of the Iranian regime's continuing threats to close the Hormuz Strait. Above all, the two superpowers and their allies have been directly responsible for providing the two warring parties with destructive weapons for approximately 7 years, despite repeated appeals to them to stop arming the two sides. The entire world has also remained silent over the latest Iranian threats against the fraternal state of Kuwait. This prompted Kuwait to lease Soviet tankers and to ask for the U.S. flag to be hoisted on commercial ships carrying Kuwaiti oil in the Gulf area.

We thought that the aforementioned facts would have motivated the superpowers to support international and regional endeavors to put an end to the Gulf war, implement UN resolutions, and persuade the leaders in Tehran to agree to negotiations with Iraq. However, nothing of the sort has happened, although there have

been some reports recently that there is an agreement or a plan among the five major states to end the Gulf war.

Some might point out that two senior envoys, one from the United States and the other from the Soviet Union, have recently toured the Gulf area amidst statements emphasizing the importance of the freedom of international navigation in the area, the independence of the Gulf states, and the need to end the fighting between Iraq and Iran. We believe, however, that the U.S. and Soviet moves in the area were basically linked to the ongoing talks between the two superpowers regarding the reduction of nuclear forces in Europe. These initiatives are also part of the international power game between the two sides. Perhaps the recent U.S. and Soviet efforts for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East confirm our viewpoint.

In brief, we believe that recent events in the Gulf will open the way for various forms of direct international intervention, and will also lead to the international polarization of the oil-rich Gulf states. All this will be done in the name of protecting strategic and economic interests, safeguarding international navigation routes, and other similar pretexts. Both Iraq and Iran should realize that direct international intervention in the region will cause considerable harm to the people of the two countries and their future, and that the fact they have been playing with fire all these years will inevitably inflict ruination and destruction upon all. Will the international community act to help the two Islamic neighbors accept the concept of negotiations and a peaceful settlement of their problems before the situation in the Gulf becomes worse than it is now?

#### Papers Warn of 'Consequences'

NC200548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* warns of the possible dire consequences of the accidental bombing of the U.S. frigate *Stark* by Iraqi aircraft. The paper remarks that such unexpected developments in the Gulf war could prompt a serious outbreak and result in the expansion of the conflict to include parties other than the two countries that have now been fighting for 8 years.

In an editorial appearing in Wednesday's edition, the paper asserts that the incident has revealed the danger inherent in the prevailing tensions of the Middle East and the need for serious and prompt action to end this war, particularly with the appearance of ominous indications that it might be internationalized. The paper says that no one could assess the possible consequences of such a development.

It notes that most countries, including the two superpowers, initially were passive and negative regarding the Iraq-Iran war, despite its intensity and its effect on the international economy — reflected in the fact that the region exports a substantial portion of the oil that is sold to most industrial countries, both Eastern and Western.

The paper says in conclusion that such passive attitudes cannot be maintained, as there is no guarantee that the conflict will not

damage the interests of other countries, particularly when a vital artery for the exportation of oil has come under a direct threat.

The writer Ahmad Baha' al-Din comments on the same issue in his daily column in *Al-Ahram*. He emphasizes that the situation in the Gulf is very dangerous and notes that the Iraq-Iran conflict has proven for the thousandth time that war is the only phenomenon whose outcome cannot be determined in advance and whose containment is impossible.

He adds that numerous parties have taken the view that it is acceptable to let Iraq and Iran burn, even for 100 years, and to erect a security wall around them in order to prevent the spread of the catastrophe. However, the two superpowers — the USSR and the United States — are currently finding themselves being dragged into the waters of the Gulf.

Ahmad Baha' al-Din says that the two great powers have been too optimistic in their calculations, believing their prestige would preclude any harassment. However, he adds, a Soviet ship was attacked by Iran at the very outset and a U.S. naval vessel has now been struck by Iraqi planes. He notes that thus the two superpowers have had their fingers burned.

The writer points out that all of this underscores both the viciousness of this war and the bizarre reason for its continuation: The fact that Iran will accept nothing less than a change in the system of government in Baghdad, which would signify a political and moral occupation of Iraq. This also shows that the USSR and the United States, though for very different reasons, are facing an unprecedented situation.

In conclusion, Ahmad Baha' al-Din wonders whether the situation will drive the USSR and the United States to undertake serious efforts to stop the war at any cost, or whether the conflict will indeed be internationalized, with unforeseeable consequences.

#### Chief of Staff Says No 'Secret' Group in Army

NC191314 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, held a news conference today in which he stated that there is absolutely no secret organization within the Egyptian Army. He also asserted that all reports published by the opposition newspaper *Al-Sha'b* today are untrue.

Lt Gen al-'Urabi said that those who publish such reports merely intend to harm the Armed Forces, adding that the men of the Armed Forces — officers and soldiers alike — are fully aware of their duty, and that nothing occupies them except their missions.

Al-'Urabi also asserted that the Armed Forces have nothing to do with any party or extremist group, and that their only objective is to protect Egypt and its people.

He called on all newspapers to publish the news truthfully and

accurately, and asked that the opposition papers keep their hands off the Armed Forces and let them do their job.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1255 GMT on 19 May in a similar report adds the following: "*Al-Sha'b* published a report on its front page stating that the presidential security organs are currently monitoring and undertaking a large-scale investigation to capture members of one of the secret organizations in the ranks of the Armed Forces. It also reported that President Mubarak has entrusted Lt Gen al-'Urabi with pursuing and seizing members of this organization, which was, according to the paper, in touch with a person called Salim al-Rahhal. This fellow is a Jordanian citizen who was arrested in Egypt at the end of the seventies and deported from the country in 1981."]

#### AL-WAFD: Mubarak Accepts Invitation To U.S.

PM191345 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 11 May 87 p 1

[Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar report: "Official Invitation for Mubarak To Visit United States This Year"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Nabi 'Abd al-Sattar writes:

*Al-Wafd* has learned from important political sources that the U.S. Administration has recently renewed its invitation to President Husni Mubarak to visit the United States this year in order to discuss the convening of an international conference for peace in the Middle East and recent developments in Egyptian-U.S. relations and work toward developing them.

President Mubarak has accepted the invitation, and the date of his visit will be fixed later. The visit is expected to take place after the U.S. Congress has approved a program of U.S. military, economic, and food aid to Egypt for 1988 totaling \$2.3 billion.

President Husni Mubarak had indefinitely postponed his visit to the United States, which was scheduled for last February, because the U.S. Administration refused to respond to Egypt's demands to reduce the interest on Egypt's military debts from 14 to 7 percent and announced the cancellation of U.S. financial aid to Egypt totaling \$175 million.

*Al-Wafd* has also learned that King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, has recently rejected an official invitation to visit the United States because the U.S. Congress refused to approve the sale of advanced U.S. weapons to Jordan, which included "Stinger" missiles and F-16 planes.

#### Mubarak Receives Message From Ceausescu

NC191519 Cairo MENA in English 1005 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Cairo, May 19 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received here today a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, conveyed by visiting Romanian Youth Minister Nicu Ceausescu during their meeting.

Chairman of the Higher Council of Youth and Sports Dr. 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din said following the meeting that President Mubarak asked the Romanian youth minister to convey a verbal

message of thanks and appreciation to President Ceausescu for Romania's firm stance which supports the Egyptian stand regarding the international issues.

The message also contained the president's viewpoint vis-a-vis a number of issues, especially the Middle East problem.

The president underlined during the meeting Egypt's keenness on promoting relations between Egypt and Romania in the youth fields.

Meanwhile, the Romanian minister said that his meeting with President Muabrak dealt with joint cooperation and international issues of common interest.

#### **Nicu Ceausescu Departs**

*NC191756 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Cairo, May 19, (MENA) — Romanian Minister of Youth Affairs Nicu Ceausescu left here this afternoon following a five-day official visit during which he had a meeting with President Husni Mubarak.

Chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sport, Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, saw off the Romanian guest at Cairo airport.

#### **Iraqi Trade Minister Arrives for Talks 19 May**

*NC191804 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1745 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a week-long visit to Egypt.

During his visit, Al-'Amiri will head the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the joint Egyptian-Iraqi committee.

In an arrival statement, the Iraqi minister said he is bringing greetings from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and to the great Egyptian people. He added that the purpose of the meetings of the joint committee is the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the economic and trade fields. He noted that the two countries will discuss the terms of the trade agreement signed in Baghdad last (?May).

Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa received the Iraqi guest at the airport.

#### **3 Prisoners Killed in Tanta Prison Riots**

*NC190601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] According to Egyptian security sources, 3 prisoners were killed and 30 others were wounded during riots in the main prison in Tanta yesterday. The sources added that three officers and five guards were also wounded during the incident.

In today's edition, the newspaper *Ai-Ahram* states that a number of prisoners tried to escape during a fire that broke out as a result of fighting among the inmates. The paper adds that the security police surrounded the prison to prevent any escape attempt.

**'Aziz Expresses Regret at Attack on 'Stark'**  
*JN191810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1748 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the incident involving the U.S. frigate *Stark*, which was not premeditated, will have no effect on Iraq's relations with the United States. In a statement here tonight to correspondents of the American NBC and CBS television networks and German radio, 'Aziz said Iraq did not intend to strike at any non-Iranian target in the Gulf. He added that what took place was the result of a mixup and confusion in the area, which has been the scene of military activity against enemy targets.

Tariq 'Aziz explained developments in the Iraq-Iran war and its dangers to the region, noting that the Iraqi Government is following with concern the U.S. Government's efforts to end the conflict according to international law and Security Council resolutions.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed the Iraqi Government's regret over the painful incident involving the U.S. frigate *Stark* and its victims.

**Pilot Did Not Receive 'Signal'**  
*JN200918 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
*0900 GMT 20 May 87*

[Text] The Iraqi pilot who attacked the U.S. frigate *Stark* thought the vessel he hit was Iranian. This assertion was made by the Iraqi foreign minister [Tariq 'Aziz] at a news conference in Baghdad yesterday evening. The Iraqi foreign minister said the pilot did not receive any signal from the American frigate before firing his missiles.

During his news conference Tariq 'Aziz also said Iraq has asked the United States to furnish a full report on the attack and that the Iraqi Government is now awaiting the U.S. version of the incident.

**Communique No 2,682 Details 18-19 May Actions**  
*JN191721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
*1700 GMT 19 May 87*

[Communique No 2,682 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's brave, honest soldiers have continued their glorious defense of the homeland. They achieved the following in their combat activities last night and today:

1. Our valiant men in the VII Army Corps sector continued their heroic confrontation of the aggressors, inflicting new losses. The following are confirmed losses: Seven ammunition dumps demolished, a shovel [preceding word in English] destroyed and another damaged, an enemy soldier killed; several infantry positions destroyed, and others set ablaze.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions, assembly points, and vehicles with artillery and mortar fire, dealing additional losses to enemy personnel. An enemy officer in an observation post was also killed.

3. In the II Army Corps central sector, an enemy patrol was attacked; the majority of its members were wiped out, while the others were forced to flee.

4. In the I Army Corps northern sector, a 106-mm gun and a heavy machinegun were destroyed, while an ammunition dump was demolished.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed and others were wounded in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. A number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units on the battlefield and were safely escorted to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 May 1987

**Iranian F-4 Downed 20 May**  
*JN200532 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
*0500 GMT 20 May 87*

[Military spokesman's statement dated 20 May 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. While the planes of our heroic Air Force were performing their duties over the Arab Gulf near the port of Al-'Amiq, the rapacious hawks spotted an enemy F-4 at 0705 today. In a close air duel, our hawks directed their unerring missiles against it. They scored a direct, destructive hit and with their own eyes saw it fall in flames to be swallowed by the sea. Our hawks returned safely to the homeland in God's care.

Blessed be our brave men. Praise be to God.

**Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for Cairo**  
*JN191417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left for Cairo today at the head of a delegation to attend the second session of the joint Iraqi-Egyptian committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation, which will begin there tomorrow. In remarks to INA, the Iraqi minister said the two countries will discuss ways to develop various cooperative activities in the fields of trade, economics, science, technology, agriculture, and irrigation in the interest of the two sisterly states.

**Al-Asad's Lebanese 'Dilemma' Prompts Iran Ties***JN200837 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic**18 May 87 p 2*

["On the Events" column by Salih Sulayman: "You Cannot Give What You Do Not Have"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad is always eager to affirm his firm allegiance to Khomeyni's regime with or without an occasion. However, he has recently exaggerated his pledge of allegiance without showing any signs of embarrassment over the scandal of the Zionist arms deals to his Iranian ally. In fact, Al-Asad's envoys who hang around in the Iranian regime's corridors exaggerate this affirmation of allegiance both whenever the disgust of the Arab nation and its national forces at Khomeyni's racist, aggressive policy intensifies, and whenever condemnation of this regime's continued aggressive war against Iraq, and its criminal acts of sabotage in the Arab Gulf intensifies. One could almost think they are affirming Hafiz al-Asad's defiance of the Arab nation's feelings and unanimous stands, his departure from pan-Arab links, and his abandonment of joint pan-Arab aspirations and ambitions by placing himself squarely beside the Iranians.

In addition to the common denominator between Khomeyni and Al-Asad, namely, their shared hatred of Iraq and its successful and exemplary experience, and their collusion with the Zionist conspiracy to fragment and partition the Arab homeland, there are also urgent circumstances prompting Hafiz al-Asad's regime to further throw itself into the arms of the Iranians: the dangers of the growing invisible tension between the two regimes in Lebanon, where interests and ambitions clash and bargaining

and settlements have failed to reconcile them. Hafiz al-Asad's regime, whose Armed Forces occupy parts of Lebanon, is entangled in a quagmire from which it cannot escape except by reconciling with Khomeyni's regime, acceding to its ambitions, and remaining silent over its excesses, even if this is at the expense of the Arab nation's dignity, Lebanese interests, and the Syrian presence in Lebanon itself.

Hafiz al-Asad's dilemma in Lebanon, his isolation in the Arab homeland and in most world countries, and the political and economic siege strangling him inside Syria all prompt his regime to grasp at the Iranian straw and link its fate with that of the Khomeyni regime. This is despite the fact that this racist, aggressive regime's ambitions do not exclude Syria from its criminal expansionist schemes. Although Khomeyni's regime is currently assisting its ally with quantities of oil and is postponing its demands for repayment of accumulated debts, while at the same time benefiting from its hostile position toward Iraq, the Khomeyniites' ambitions will not stop at Arab Syria's borders just to please Hafiz al-Asad.

We do not believe Hafiz al-Asad himself is blind to this fact. However, since he has lost every national and pan-Arab feeling, he no longer cares about the future of the Arab homeland and Syria. He no longer has any pan-Arab roots in the Arab homeland of Syria to identify with the Arab nation and its future. If this is the case, how can Hafiz al-Asad be expected to defend Arab land and sovereignty? Can Hafiz al-Asad be expected to have any Arab feelings or conscience? You cannot give what you do not have.

**King Husayn on Peace Conference Prospects**

JN192049 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic  
18 May 87 p 20

[Text] Capitals — News agencies — King Husayn of Jordan has announced that he is encouraged by the Arab countries' positive response and the EC's recent statement regarding its efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East.

In an interview with the monthly magazine *New Horizon* published in London recently, King Husayn said: We are still facing difficulties regarding the conference's nature, composition, role, and conditions. He also stressed his belief that the best thing is to convene the conference without delay, with the attendance of the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as all parties to the dispute. He added: We have no choice but to follow this path. He also expressed hope that after 20 years of Israel's occupation of Arab land, the international community will affirm its desire for peace and justice in our region for the sake of its peoples and world peace.

When asked if there is any possibility of the United States ending its support for Israel and taking a neutral position on the Arab-Israeli conflict, King Husayn said he hopes this will take place. He pointed out that the Eisenhower administration persuaded Israel, Britain, and France in 1956 to abandon the fruits of their aggression against Egypt. He added: We are continuing our efforts to force the United States to respond to the legitimate aspirations of all parties to the Arab-Israeli dispute. We hope that the great principles on which the U.S. nation was established, the distinguished role of the United States as a member of the UN Security Council dedicated to protecting world peace and security, and the great U.S. interests in the region will prompt Washington to realize the need to adopt a balanced policy to deal with the region's problems.

King Husayn also said: We are only asking for the implementation of the international legitimacy stipulated in Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which were endorsed by the United States.

**'New, Dangerous Phase' in Gulf Developing**

JN191207 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
19 May 87 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "What is Happening in the Gulf Now?"]

[Text] Has the Iraq-Iran war taken a dangerous turn which might internationalize the conflict? Will the United States, which has

reinforced its military presence in the Gulf, be satisfied with investigating the attack on its frigate, or will it use this episode as a pretext to send more warships into the Gulf?

Will the USSR stand idly by after the recent attack on a Soviet ship in the Gulf?

Is there an Iranian plot to provoke a large-scale international intervention in the Gulf through such incidents?

What is happening in the Gulf now? Can this be related to Murphy's Gulf tour? Will the latest eruption and escalation in the current conflict lead to the elusive peace or help continue the fighting? Will it lead to something as yet unforeseen that will not be in the region's interest?

Iran, which wants the war to continue, will not allow any local or international party to stop it. It stands to gain from this escalation, which will allow the superpowers' fleets to enter every sensitive area in the Gulf.

The latest American statements, which voice the view that the entire situation in the Gulf should be reconsidered to guarantee the safety of international shipping, can be taken to mean either of two things and can be explained in either of two ways: first, through the fact that the matter of U.S. arms shipments to Iran is not over despite all of America's denials and the clamor surrounding the investigations in the U.S. Administration; and second, through the Murphy tour of the Gulf and the announcement of international initiatives to end the war, initiatives which have not produced any results thus far and raise fears and doubts.

The superpowers, which have been watching the Gulf war for the past 7 years and have helped rather than hindered its continuation, have not proved their desire to stop the conflict or translate their words into deeds.

What is happening in the Gulf is a new, dangerous phase which will be followed by more dangers and dire consequences. It is a phase that aggravates rather than reduces the fighting, giving signs that the entire Gulf region and beyond will be subjected to labyrinthine interventions against which the area had already been warned.

The Arabs must be alert to the next phase and must rush to safeguard their position before they lose the chance even to protest what might happen.

**Fadlallah on Negotiations, Syrian Moves, Israel**  
*PM191045 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 87 p 16*

["Exclusive" interview with Lebanese Shi'a leader Shaykh Fadlallah by *Al-'Alam* magazine, published in Arabic in London, translated in full by *Keyhan*; date and place of the interview not given]

[Text] [*Al-'Alam*] How do you evaluate the rapidly unfolding events in Lebanon?

[Fadlallah] If we were to look at the developments in Lebanon's internal political situation we could perhaps witness a movement toward a solution, keeping in mind the negotiations that have been going on between the Syrians and the Lebanese or the agreements reached among the Christian and Muslim factions themselves. In general, an analyst could take this to mean that there is a program in the offing to solve the Lebanese crisis.

But then we see the regional and international politics and the intensified regional crises such as the Iran-Iraq war, the ups and downs and the conflict between a compromise or hostility with regard to the Palestinian issue. The international conference is another issue on which there is no agreement. When we see these things, we find that the United States is an active element in the evolution of the regional crises.

In recent times and in the political arena the Lebanese Government has become paralyzed because of a lack of initiative or because it has created obstacles for the solutions presented. We therefore reach the conclusion that recent developments are not that important. Maybe the success of the current negotiations will go no further than solving the existing problems in Beirut.

In this manner the Lebanese crisis will continue at different levels outside of Beirut. Maybe these problems will again raise their heads in Beirut if the present realities change, or if the proposed agreements are broken off.

[*Al-'Alam*] We generally believe that the clashes in Lebanon and Beirut are primarily of external origin. In other words, Lebanon is the territory where foreign countries exert pressure, which the Lebanese people end up paying for. It could be said that it is foreign plots that have made so many Lebanese homeless.

You have mentioned the recent destructive clashes in Beirut and its people's just demands for a minimum amount of security. The question is this: How can one place the just demands for peace and security of Beirut's citizens on the same plane as the struggle against the United States?

[Fadlallah] There are two issues that have to be mentioned. The first is the effort to prevent clashes between armed militiamen and the collection of weapons in order to remove this issue from the internal problems caused by factional and party clashes. This basic demand by the people would guarantee a minimum social and economic security for ordinary citizens.

The second point is to analyze the details of these efforts to gain security for the people. A lack of this security has created a political situation in which the world aggressors and Zionists find

freedom of action, using security as an excuse. In this way they prevent the Mujahidin and the combatant forces from acting freely.

The important point at present is that the scene of struggle has to guarantee the freedom for political activity and security clashes against those plots whose aim is to waste blood, destroy the history of struggles and resistance against world aggression, and finally to destroy the crusading spirit of the downtrodden peoples. In reality, one must admit that safeguarding the people's security at a social level is one of Islam's principles, but we must not regard this in such a way as to destroy the issue's political aspect.

[*Al-'Alam*] Of course you know that the political file of the Lebanon crisis has been put on the table within the framework of the Lebanese-Syrian negotiations and security plans. According to information received, there have been some agreements reached between the two sides which give bonus points to the Muslims with regard to correcting the country's political makeup. If these reports are correct, could this not bring about the minimum guarantees required?

[Fadlallah] When I talk about accepting or rejecting political gains, I speak within the framework of Islam's views. Islam moves in accordance with gradual steps that have been planned with various conditions in mind. Therefore I do not believe that the negotiations would have a pleasant outcome. I do not believe that the outcome would be in accordance with Islam's gradual progress, which includes removal of the political factionalism that allows one faction to have advantages over the other. This issue needs political deliberation. In addition, one cannot remove political factionalism by taking advantage of an unlimited deadline, which is what the negotiations seem to be talking about.

The atmosphere governing the negotiations shows that they are not willing to repeat the experience of the tripartite agreement, which defined a definite deadline for the removal of political factionalism.

In addition, one must consider that the lack of a specific deadline for the removal of political factionalism would bring about this issue: Every faction would insist on new amendments, stressing more than ever its own factional positions. This issue, looking at it realistically, would make the question of removing political factionalism more and more difficult. At present those opposing this say that the chance of political factionalism being removed is remote. Because the current dark atmosphere in the country is rife with factionalism, it cannot be removed by a simple decision.

One may hear this statement 20 or 30 years from now, but the complexity of the issue is founded in factionalism. As long as new reforms are based on strengthening factionalism, even approving it, it is obvious that political reality will raise the people within a factional culture. This is something that will strengthen the roots of factionalism more than anything else.

This is why efforts such as negotiations, or a process of correction without paying attention to the roots, will only repair some of the damage. The real issue, however, will remain unresolved. In addition, the hope that arises from this kind of negotiations for

future changes takes us back to the spirit which ruled the Damascus tripartite agreement. In those days the people pinned much hope on that agreement, and the politicians were promising a bright future. The difference between those days and today is that today's expectations are at a lower level. Taking all this into consideration, I do not think that the present circumstances have a lot in common with the dreams and hopes.

[Al-'Alam] You said that the atmosphere today is the same as it was during the Damascus tripartite agreement. Yet the return of the Syrian Army to Lebanon shows the difference between the two times. Could the new situation not have a decisive role in the shaping of events?

[Fadlallah] In Lebanon, which has been divided into factions, whenever pressure is increased on the two opposing sides — the Muslims and the Christians — the issue becomes more complex. Because of this, perhaps the presence of this army in West Beirut would solve much of this sector's problems, or else it could bring about some pressure. But it will not solve the existing problems in East Beirut.

Perhaps this will give an opportunity to one of the combatant sides to prevail over the other through pressure, but we must look at this issue more generally.

We know well that the Lebanese Front was not the main culprit in the breakdown of the Damascus tripartite agreement. It was the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon who disrupted the Damascus accord with his own actions. He is the main reason the agreement collapsed. This is why we do not view the Lebanese political scene in isolation from the impact of international politics, including that of the United States.

Keeping this in mind, our confrontation with any issue will have to be within the framework of regional and international issues and forces.

At present it can be seen that there are differences between the ideas of the Lebanese Government, the Lebanese Front, and the Lebanese Forces. Yet the Lebanese Forces, which are responsible for the U.S. and Israeli presence in Lebanon, are regarded as an opening for Israel's presence in Lebanon's existing military and political problems. But the issues are not as simple as they seem. The present solutions, which some people are insisting on adopting, do not have positive aspects.

[Al-'Alam] So what was the main reason behind the Syrian regime's major decision to send thousands of soldiers into Beirut?

[Fadlallah] I think the issue is a result of the mood governing the Syrian regime. This means there is an international agreement not to stop their entry into West Beirut to create security, the way it was accomplished. This causes some of the hottest regional and international issues and the confrontation line between the two sides to move in coordination with the calculations of the countries involved, and in the direction they have chosen.

In the case of the American hostages, for example, U.S. ships and jet fighters started maneuvers off the coast of Lebanon to confront the issue. But the situation got tighter for the United

States. This is why I think there is a general agreement not to prevent the entry of Syrian troops into Lebanon.

In addition to this, a second issue that exists is that the events and incidents in West Beirut are like a coup against the role of Syria in Lebanon and are seen as an effort to reduce this role. I have said previously that the signs of the camp wars can be seen outside the framework of the camps. Also, there are some international pressures leveled by some major powers against Syria which can also be seen. The aim is to reduce the freedom of Syria's political movements which are undertaken without considering the interests of a major government which is one of Syria's allies.

[Al-'Alam] Do you mean the Soviet Union?

[Fadlallah] Yes. This is why I consider the Syrian troops' entry into Beirut as a step to defend the power base that Syria has in Lebanon. It is this power base that has become the target, and it was about to be demolished within the context of Lebanon's military-political arena. This is why the entry of the Syrian Army was done under the guise of humane considerations — for example, reducing the pain and suffering of the people — following a direct request to the Syrian president.

After the achievement of the first step and some positive results in the security field, calculations started on an international scale. This was done in order to discover the potential results of this move. Actions were taken to find ways to get the most results from the move in their own interest, as well as analyzing the damage done to their interests by the entry of Syria's troops into Lebanon — because the major countries and even the regional nations take actions based on the recognition of their interests and the direction of their movement in context with the areas of conflict.

[Al-'Alam] From what you are saying it seems that the Syrian troops will never extend their authority to the southern suburb of Beirut.

[Fadlallah] We have to consider the present stages and the complexities involved with regard to the entry of Syrian troops into the southern suburb, the camps war, and their linkage with the Palestine issue and other international considerations. We also have to think about the presence of the militiamen in East Beirut. We therefore see that talk about the entry of Syrian troops into the southern suburb is not realistic with regard to the complexities which, we feel, the Syrian leadership is aware of.

The real issue is not one or another group's opposition to the Syrian troops' entry into the southern suburb nor is it the main deterrent for the move, because I feel that the opposition of various groups to this move will not achieve any result, especially if this plan is readied in terms of international military and political considerations. Rather, this issue is related to the roots of the political issues. Entry into the southern suburb would remove Syria's excuse for entering Lebanon, and it would cause problems Syria does not want to face.

[Al-'Alam] Reports indicate that the parties involved have reached an agreement to have the Lebanese Army control East

Beirut. Is there a reason for the existence of the special situation in the southern suburb?

[Fadlallah] I do not think there is a special situation in the southern suburb. The special situation that exists is related to the freedom of armed actions by the Muslim revolutionaries and their mobilization for war against Israel, because we believe that the southern suburb is considered to be the arms cache for the Muslim revolutionaries' armed actions. This is why the siege of the southern suburb means limiting the actions of the Muslim revolutionaries, which in turn means putting pressure on resistance and anti-Zionist operations. This is why any views on the political or security situation depend on their relationship to crusade-type movements.

[Al-'Alam] This viewpoint is also the basis of the Palestinians' beliefs. They also say they need weapons for their crusade against Israel.

[Fadlallah] There is a difference between the Muslim revolutionaries of Lebanon and the Palestinians. We respect the crusade of the Palestinian brothers. But before or since 1982 they have not moved in a direction that makes the struggle against Israel their primary goal and motive. Especially the way we see things now, the question of war against Israel has lost its real and strategic importance. Many of the Palestinians' high-level leaders have given Israel or Arab countries promises with regard to removing "war against Israel" from their calculations. They have provided coordinated and peace-loving plans with regard to Israel within the framework of an international conference.

Despite this, it does not mean that there are no operations. But it must be added that these operations are undertaken in a tactical way and within the framework of possibly waiting to sit down at a negotiating table.

But the Muslim Lebanese revolutionaries want the issue of confrontation with Israel to be returned to its real and original status, and this is exactly what they have done. They managed to foil the surrender tactics which had been undertaken in

connection with the Palestinian issue. They achieved positive results.

They breathed the spirit of a crusade into the ummah, and they are trying to do the same inside occupied Palestine. The danger of a future Israel for the region and for Lebanon is such that any internal problems will not match the movement of the Muslim revolutionaries in their confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

**Junblatt To Syria Before Arab, European Tour**  
NC191338 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] PSP leader Walid Junblatt departed for Damascus this afternoon to meet with Syrian officials there, after which he will leave on an Arab and European tour. Junblatt will be accompanied by Marawan Hamadah and PSP Political Bureau member Akram Shuhayyib.

**Israel Stages Mock Air Raids Over Sidon, Camps**  
NC191852 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
1848 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] A formation of Israeli fighter aircraft carried out mock raids over Sidon and the nearby camps at 2100 today. The planes dropped flares and drew intensive antiaircraft fire.

**Mock Raids Resumed**  
NC200804 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic  
0750 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Antiaircraft fire has been directed at Israeli warplanes which have been conducting reconnaissance flights over Sidon and the Palestinian camps since this morning. At 0530 today, Israeli planes carried out three mock raids over areas east of Sidon. Meanwhile, Israeli gunboats were seen cruising off the Sidon coast.

**Al-Asad Receives GDR Defense Minister Kessler**

*JN201351 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1115 GMT 20 May 87*

[Text] At 1300 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Colonel General Heinz Kessler, GDR national defense minister, in the presence of General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; and GDR Ambassador in Damascus (Wolfgang Grabinsky)

Col Gen Kessler conveyed to his excellency the president the greetings of GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. For his part, the president asked the GDR national defense minister to convey his greetings and best wishes to Chairman Honecker and the friendly GDR people.

Talks dealt with international issues, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations.

**Al-Asad Receives Polish Party Delegation**

*JN191437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1115 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] This afternoon President Hafiz al-Asad received a Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) delegation led by Jozef Czyrek, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee, with Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the Polish ambassador in attendance.

A cooperation program between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PZPR was signed at the national headquarters. Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar signed for the Ba'th Party, while Comrade Czyrek did so for the PZPR. The signing ceremony followed a further round of talks today between party delegations to discuss relations between the two friendly parties and the cooperation program for the next 2 years. The two sides outlined their respective positions on regional and international developments.

They expressed their determination to further enhance cooperation between the parties and countries, stressing their loyalty to their position against imperialism, which runs counter to the aspirations of peoples. They reiterated the resolve of the parties and countries to pursue their joint struggle in concert with world socialist and democratic forces to promote international peace and safeguard freedom and national independence, free from hegemony and domination, as well as to stand up to the expansionist and aggressive policies of imperialism, Zionism, and racism.

Meanwhile, Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Ba'th Party, has received the PZPR delegation in the

presence of the Polish ambassador. They explored ways to further develop party and state relations. Dr Qaddah explained the Syrian people's efforts for economic and social progress, as well as Syria's achievements and gains and its constant principled policies led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting hostile schemes. He lauded the stands of Poland in support of the Arab cause and the great role played by the friendly USSR and socialist bloc in bolstering Syria's steadfastness.

Comrade Czyrek said he admired Syria's great accomplishments and its sage policies under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He reaffirmed his country's policy of support for the Arab cause and the steadfastness of Syria.

**Mashariqa Receives Czyrek**

*JN191933 Damascus Television Service in Arabic  
1730 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, met today with Jozef Czyrek, secretary of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party, and the members of his delegation. Ludwik Stanczyzyn, the Polish ambassador in Damascus, was present as well.

They discussed relations between the two friendly countries, the Arab situation, and other issues of common interest.

Mashariqa emphasized that the ties between the two parties and national fronts in Syria and Poland must be developed in the interest of the two states.

**Al-Shar' Meets Lebanese Foreign Ministry Official**

*JN191304 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
1115 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, today. Assistant Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakkur also attended. They discussed developments in Lebanon and other matters of common interest.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' reaffirmed Syria's eagerness and willingness, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, to extend all possible assistance to help Lebanon and to make the necessary efforts to ensure the progress of national reconciliation. He asserted that any departure from the national line will only serve to bring further suffering and division to the Lebanese. Al-Shar' expressed his belief that the success of current contacts will give an impetus to the march of national reconciliation.

**Knesset Supports Government; Peres, Shamir Meet**  
*TA192009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 2000 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The Knesset expressed its confidence in the government this evening, but most members of the Alignment faction absented themselves from the plenum hall during the vote on the no-confidence motions. In addition to the ministers, only some 15 Alignment Knesset members took part in the vote. Knesset Member 'Abd al-Wahab Darawashah voted against the government, while the Tehiya voted for the government.

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that Minister Shim'on Peres delivered a speech just before the vote in which he said that a new international situation may have been created which Israel must examine. He said he wants to find out if Israel can be taken out of the circle of war, just as we managed to leave inflation and Lebanon behind. Mr Peres cautioned the religious parties not to regard Judaism and peace as conflicting issues.

Immediately after the vote, Minister Peres and Prime Minister Shamir held a brief talk.

**Likud, SHAS Agree on Peretz Return to Government**  
*TA191926 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
 1800 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] About 30 minutes ago an agreement was signed at the Prime Minister's Office between SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] and the Likud, according to which Knesset Member [MK] Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz will, at his own request, return to the government while the Likud will see to passing an amendment to the Religious Conversion Order within 60 days. MK Peretz has just arrived in the studio, and he will be interviewed by Dan Raviv, our party affairs correspondent.

[Raviv] Sir, I understand you were the most coveted political booty, which could have tipped the scales either in favor or against holding early elections. You made your decision, and you signed an agreement.

[Peretz] We did sign.

[Raviv] What does the agreement say?

[Peretz] Our agreement actually states that SHAS will object to bringing elections forward. In exchange, the Likud undertakes to muster a majority in the Knesset in order to pass an amendment to the Religious Conversion Order within 60 days, stating that any conversion certificate issued overseas will require the approval of the head of the religious community of the State of Israel.

[Raviv] You did receive a promise, but you did not receive any guarantees. What happens if at the end of those 60 days the Likud fails to deliver on its promise?

[Peretz] The agreement also includes a proviso to this effect. If the Likud fails to pass the amendment, we will consider ourselves

free of any undertaking we made to the Likud, and we will reconsider our position.

[Raviv] What about the international conference? After all, this was also a bone of contention.

[Peretz] As far as the international conference is concerned, we did not have to make any commitment to the Likud. We merely stated our position. After all, this is not a matter on which one can make a commitment, but rather one on which each party must form its own position. As I have said in the past, our general position is that a breakthrough must be made in order to find a solution to the current situation. However, we are against an international conference under the present conditions. If the circumstances and conditions change, our position may change.

[Raviv] Has your position in the government been stipulated in the agreement? Conversely, what do you intend to do?

[Peretz] The Likud asked me to come back as interior minister. At my own suggestion, I will be in a waiting position as minister without portfolio, and if the amendment is passed I will go back to my previous position as interior minister.

[Raviv] That is, at the end of the 60 days.

[Peretz] If the amendment is passed earlier, then I will return to the government earlier.

[Raviv] Do you believe the Likud is really capable of passing this amendment? You are as familiar with the calculations as the Likud.

[Peretz] This is not simple, undoubtedly. However, if the Alignment believes it will succeed in bringing down the government in the present circumstances — as I have just heard 'Uzi Bar'am saying — we undoubtedly have more reason to believe that the Likud will definitely pass the amendment to the Religious Conversion Order.

[Raviv] Alternatively, did you discuss the possibility of SHAS being part of a narrow-based government in the event that the Alignment decides to quit the government due to the amendments promised to you?

[Peretz] This issue was not raised at all. On numerous occasions we have voiced our position that we favor preserving the national unity government and oppose a narrow-based government.

[Raviv] Sir, I thank you very much.

**MA'ARIV: Peres Must Take Peace Issue to Polls**  
*TA191115 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 May 87 p A10*

[Commentary by Shmuel Segov: "The Time to Decide"]

[Text] Upon Shim'on Peres' return from the United States, the Labor Party must clearly decide whether to continue to strive for peace — even at the cost of immediately withdrawing from the government — or whether it prefers the comforts offered by a

ministerial portfolio, even in a paralyzed national government. This decision is necessary in the wake of the outcome of Peres' visit to Washington.

Contrary to expectations, the United States abstained from unequivocally positioning itself behind Peres' initiative for fear that this would be interpreted as interference in the internal argument in Israel. For this reason, Reagan also refrained from meeting with Peres at the White House. During his two meetings with Peres and in his speech before the Jewish lobby in Washington, Secretary Shultz, too, did not leave room for doubts: The United States will continue to maintain strong ties with both Peres and Shamir. Shultz' remarks on the issue of peace were also "balanced." He stated that the United States is still not committed to the international conference idea, although it will continue to examine various options for the resumption of the peace process, including a conference. If such a conference were to convene, the United States would submit the "Reagan plan" of 1 September 1982, which was rejected in the past by the Begin government and by all the Arab countries, which countered it with the Fes plan, which called for the inclusion of the PLO in the negotiations. Shultz' speech can therefore satisfy both Shamir and Peres, and each will find in it points to seize and use against the other.

Precisely because of this American caution, however, the Labor Party must decide what direction to take. The Peres-Shultz talks, Husayn's remarks, Egypt's continued support for a conference, and the Jordanian monarch's efforts to mediate between Egypt and Syria and between Syria and Iraq — all these illustrate that not one of these countries is prepared to commit itself to any move before a decision is reached in Israel. In the past 2 years Peres has scored impressive achievements on the issue of peace. His understandings with Husayn and Mubarak, which won a cautious approval from the United States, provide — for the first time in 20 years — a real chance to solve the problem of Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Even Shultz, in his latest speech in Washington, took a stand supporting the Peres-Husayn understanding on the Palestinian representation in the framework of a Jordanian delegation. The United States thereby officially rejected the Algiers resolutions, which called for the independent representation of the PLO at the conference. It can also be assumed that, within the framework of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in September, the United States will try to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union on the structure of the "international aegis" for the direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors.

A possible understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union will not be achieved before the end of the summer. Peres must take advantage of this period to hold new elections in order to ensure — if Labor wins the elections — the renewal of the peace process in the early fall. If Peres is interested in keeping the door of negotiations open, he will have to prove to Husayn, Mubarak, and Reagan that he is not hesitant about going to the polls on an issue as vital as the chance for peace. Such a move would reinforce Husayn and prevent him from capitulating to opposing inter-Arab pressures. Since the details of his understandings with Peres leaked out, Husayn has bound himself to two highly significant "nyets:" a. He publicly and officially promised that Jordan will not attend the conference without

Syria; b. Jordan will not participate in a conference with Israel if the question of the Palestinian representation (not necessarily PLO) is not solved by then.

Israel has an interest in preventing a further erosion in Husayn's positions. Pressure being put on the monarch from all directions shows that his breakthrough with Peres was indeed highly significant. If, however, because of ministerial comforts, Peres now accepts the tie that was reached in the last Inner Cabinet meeting, this will signal to Husayn and Mubarak that the agreements with them are no longer valid and that they can once again align themselves with the most radical Arab position. It is doubtful that this is what Peres intended when he launched his initiative more than 2 years ago.

**Rabin Briefed on Gaza Development Projects**  
*TA200446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 0400 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel will continue to invest in improving the administered territories until the future of those areas is determined in peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. Rabin also said there has been no Israeli proposal to any Arab party to cede land captured in the 1967 war. Rabin was speaking on a tour of Gaza yesterday. More from reporter Steve Rodan:

[Begin recording] [Rodan] Defense Minister Rabin spent much of the day in Gaza. First he was briefed on new development projects in the area that will transfer thousands of people from the Jabalyah refugee camp as well as Bedouin settlements to modern towns with a complete infrastructure located nearby. I asked Rabin whether there was a contradiction in spending millions of dollars on the Gaza Strip as Israel prepares for future negotiations that may end up in withdrawal from the area.

[Rabin] Not at all. As I explained, what we want is peace negotiations. Once there are peace negotiations, the terms, the maps of peace will be decided. As long as there is no positive response on the Arab side, we are here, will control the area, will cope with terrorism, and will create conditions in which the people can live as well as possible.

[Rodan] At one point, a correspondent for the pro-PLO Arabic daily *Al-Fajr* made his way through the crowd of reporters and repeatedly asked Rabin why Israel doesn't negotiate with Yasir 'Arafat. Rabin's answer: Forget about this idea. [end recording]

**Shamir: No Discrimination Against Arab Students**  
*TA191123 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew*  
 19 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Nurit Amitay]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] "The Arab students feel too good in the universities," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday during a visit to Qiryat Ono. Shamir emphasized that despite the fact that those same students occasionally hold rallies in support of the PLO, they continue to study, and therefore they cannot

come along now and claim they are being discriminated against. "Those who portray Israel as a discriminatory country are doing the State of Israel and truth an injustice," he said.

According to the prime minister, Army veterans and National Service volunteers have lost several years and, as is the practice in almost all countries, those students should be helped. The others could have saved money in the meantime. "There was and is no intention whatsoever of discriminating against Arabs," Shamir concluded, and expressed the hope that when the time comes and Arabs serve in the IDF, the problem will be solved. [passage omitted]

#### **Panamanian President Meets With Shamir**

TA190835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0800 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] This morning Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle met with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Both leaders expressed satisfaction with the relations between the two countries. President Delvalle said it seems Panama will receive the technical aid it is requesting from Israel. After meeting with both Prime Minister Shamir and Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Delvalle told our correspondent Gid'on Remez he is sure that both wings of the Israeli Government want peace, each in its own way.

#### **Hungary, Poland Direct Flights Under Negotiation**

TA190848 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English  
14 May 87 p 2

[Report by Jonathan Karp]

[Text] Israel is currently negotiating with Hungary and Poland the establishment of direct flights to and from Budapest and Warsaw, Transport Minister Hayim Corfu has confirmed.

The talks are being conducted at government levels and, if successful, will "open" the countries to such flights. The respective national carriers will then have to come to their own commercial agreements before the flights begin. El Al spokesman Nahman Klieman yesterday cautioned against expectations that the new service was imminent. "It takes time to build a route," he said, adding that El Al had "no knowledge whatsoever" of the talks.

Corfu said that El Al would have little difficulty adding Budapest to its flight schedule immediately, by making it a continuation of the Vienna route.

#### **Coal Purchases From PRC, Poland Anticipated**

TA190845 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English  
15 May 87 p 21

[ITIM report]

[Text] Israel will be making trial purchases of coal from China and Poland in the near future, Ram Ron, managing director of the National Coal Supply Co. said yesterday.

The Chinese have already signalled their intention of selling Israel coal and the trial shipment is expected soon, Ron told a two-day conference on coal that opened yesterday in Herzliyya. In addition, most of the points of discussion between Israel and Poland have been settled, paving the way for imports from there as well.

Nevertheless, he forecast that this year 58 per cent of Israel's coal would come from South Africa, 23 per cent from Australia, 14 per cent from the U.S. and 5 per cent from Colombia. Since 1982, coal prices have fallen 45 per cent, he noted.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal told the conference that his ministry would soon be considering whether to open the coal market to competition, as part of a general reduction of state interference in the economy.

He said he would consider importing coal through Elat port so long as the cost isn't higher than shipping it through Ashdod port as is done today.

#### **Committee To Recommend Steps Against S. Africa**

TA191127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
19 May 87 pp 1, 10

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The interministerial committee set up by the Inner Cabinet is recommending a series of steps against South Africa in the economic, cultural, and tourism spheres. The recommendations will be submitted to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on Friday but, in light of the tense relations between him and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who initiated the Inner Cabinet debate on relations with South Africa, it is doubtful that the government will decide to adopt the recommendations of the committee headed by Dr Yosi Beilin, political director general of the Foreign Ministry.

It has been learned that the steps the interministerial committee is recommending are very similar to those decided upon by the EC. Among other things, the document mentions reducing cultural, sport, and tourism ties between the two countries; reducing the import and export of several products; and reducing scientific-technological cooperation. The committee members, who represented the economics ministries as well as the Prime Minister's Office and the Defense Ministry, were asked to submit their remarks on the document by the end of the week. During the preparation of the document, the committee members consulted with several experts and examined the nature of the sanctions decided on by other Western countries.

Political sources in Jerusalem expressed disappointment with the results of the elections in South Africa, which brought about a strengthening of the radical right. The West had decided not to implement the various sanctions until after the elections at the request of the moderate parties, which voiced the fear that sanctions would in fact reinforce the radicals' position.

**AL-FAJR: Cabinet Adopts 'Rejectionist Stance'**

TA191436 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 17 May 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Who Is Against Peace?" — words within slant-lines published in boldface]

[Text] The truth is out. By firmly suppressing the discussion of the international conference, Israel has finally admitted that it doesn't want to reach a lasting peace with the Arabs or even try to solve the Palestinian problem.

As if the continuation of the Israeli occupation was not proof enough that Israel does not want peace ... as if the Israeli human rights record was not enough ... as if the illegal Israeli annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights was not enough ... as if the illegal settlements were not enough ... and ... and ..., we now have further proof coming straight from the Israeli government.

There is agreement among Palestinians (all PLO factions) to an international conference. Yet despite Arab and international support for the idea, Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres was unable to sell even a greatly watered-down version of the conference to the inner circle of the Israeli Cabinet. Despite support from the superpowers and a letter of recommendation from George Shultz himself, Peres couldn't muster up support for the idea even among his own party.

Although the Peres-tailored international conference differed substantially from the Arab, Soviet, and UN version, the Arabs remained silent, allowing the Israelis to show the world where they really stand.

For years, the Arab leaders have been attacked for rejecting peace plans. The PLO has been portrayed as not wanting to negotiate with Israel, whom it is bent on destroying, according to Israeli claims. The three /NO/s enunciated in the 1968 Khartoum Summit (/NO/ to negotiations, /NO/ to recognition and /NO/ to reconciliation) have been repeated ad nauseum despite all the peaceful offers made since by the Arabs. The Arab Peace Plan agreed to at the 1982 Fes Summit called for a two-state solution. The 18th Palestine National Council held recently in Algiers witnessed radical PLO groups' approval of the international conference. In other words, even these groups have accepted the idea of Palestinian negotiation with Israel within the context of an international conference.

What is evident today, in case anyone is interested, is that Israel has adopted the rejectionist stance usually attributed to the Arabs. The Israeli Cabinet has said /NO/ to the international conference, /NO/ to negotiations, /NO/ to withdrawal and /NO/ to the PLO. With this negative Israeli stand toward peace and negotiations, the time has come for the world community to act against Israel in the same way it acts against any country that rejects peaceful overtures. No arms should be sold to Israel; and the economic, military and moral support given Israel by the West should be conditioned on Israel treading the internationally accepted path toward peace. Refusal to do this will but prove the hypocrisy of these countries supporting the international conference, on the one hand, and doing nothing to get it off the ground, on the other.

**Efforts To Close PLO's U.S. Offices 'Loom'****AL-QUDS Comment**

TA191405 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 15 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Closure of PLO Offices"]

[Text] Following the consecutive waves of closures of PLO offices in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, and after the reduction of Palestinian political presence in a considerable number of Arab capitals, U.S. efforts to compete by closing PLO offices in that country loom on the horizon. The day before yesterday five members of the Senate and the House of Representatives presented a bill stipulating the closure of PLO offices in Washington.

PLO offices in the United States and Western Europe, with the exception of Spain, are information offices that have no diplomatic status or immunity. The existence of such offices in the United States does not contravene the laws of the U.S. Justice Department, which allow the opening of information offices by governments, organizations, and international movements as long as their existence does not endanger security affairs in any way. One of the offices whose closure has been proposed was opened last year, while the other one, headed by Hasan 'Abd al-Rahman, has been operating for many years. Both offices are in Washington, D.C.

The call to close PLO information offices in Washington contains elements that contribute directly to attempts to remove the PLO from the map of political developments. These attempts are in line with those who aim at obliterating the national identity of the Palestinian people and disregarding their legitimate national rights. They are also in line with the concept of treating the Palestinian people as a community or minority that has only civil and religious rights.

It is ironic that efforts by Arab states to condemn the scheme of closing PLO offices in Washington have come at a time when the United States is welcoming the closure of PLO offices in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. If the Arab states were able to adopt decisions leading to the closure of PLO offices without any Arab condemnation or punishment, the United States can easily confront the governments that are trying to condemn it, because it knows their real motives and intentions.

Attempts to close PLO offices will move from Washington to Western Europe, and then to Asia and Africa. We do not claim that these attempts will be as successful as in the Arab world, but the mere attempt to raise the closing of PLO offices in Washington or in other countries proves the desire of a considerable number of these countries to eliminate any PLO role or presence.

The Arab states that closed PLO offices justified this with a series of reasons, the majority of which are unrelated to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Those who presented the legislation for closing PLO offices in Washington are also raising justifications unrelated to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Regardless of whether this is one of the games of Arab political rivalry or is based on the temperaments of one faction at the expense of another, these phenomena conform with the defeats facing every effort to advance the peace process.

**AL-FAJR Editorial***TA191749 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 18 May 87 p 1***[Editorial: "The Palestinian Offices in the United States"]**

[Text] The frantic and hostile activity carried out for several days now by a number of U.S. senators, led by Robert Dole, to close the PLO offices in Washington and New York, unfortunately is in line, in shape, content, and timing, with the activity of some Arab states against the PLO, which lately reached the stage of closing PLO offices and forbidding dealings with Palestinian institutions.

These members of the U.S. Senate found a unique opportunity in the position of these Arab states and acted immediately by presenting a draft bill to the U.S. Administration calling for the closure of the only two PLO information offices in Washington and New York. They imagined that no one would support the PLO and that the Arab states, particularly Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Morocco, have completely abandoned the PLO; therefore they had to strike while the iron is hot, as the saying goes, in order to tighten the noose around the PLO from every side.

The U.S. delusion, however, will remain, as usual, an empty delusion, always easy to expose, lay bare, and defuse. Arab-Palestinian relations, despite the crises and problems they have experienced, will not allow a new U.S. aggression against the PLO. Perhaps the statement by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to *The Washington Post* the day before yesterday, on the definite resolution of the current crisis between the PLO and Egypt, affirms the reality of Arab-Palestinian solidarity in confronting hostile U.S. plans and schemes, regardless of the circumstances.

If at this very stage the U.S. Administration is engaged in continuous talk about peace in the Middle East and its alleged "neutrality" in this regard, it now faces a direct test of its conniving intentions with regard to the hostile decision by Senator Robert Dole and his group.

At the same time some other Arab states, which are still failing to respond favorably to the PLO in order to end marginal differences, are facing the same test of their intentions before a new calamity falls, which we believe no party desires as long as all parties are currently pushing toward the shelter of peace.

**Peres Seeks Arab 'Scapegoat' for Peace Failure***TA191610 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 17 May 87 p 1***[Editorial: "A Journey in Search of a Scapegoat"]**

[Text] How is it possible for Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who failed to market the international conference before the Israeli Inner Cabinet, to fly to the United States and try to delude himself, before others, that the U.S. Administration will rush to save him and declare its endorsement of the international conference?

It is possible in this era of political wonders, when Shim'on Peres is seeking the assistance of George Shultz as if the latter is the

sponsor of the international conference or as if the U.S. Administration is striving day and night to achieve peace in the Middle East.

The U.S. Administration is the one that has procrastinated and ignored the just Arab demands, which are based on international legitimacy. It is the U.S. Administration that is wavering in displaying zeal or in exerting pressure to draw Israel to the international conference hall. Hence, how is it possible for Shim'on Peres to go to Washington and New York and ask assistance of those who do not wish to offer aid or make any contribution to the peace efforts?

If the United States had really been serious about achieving peace in the Middle East and resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, it would have said to Shim'on Peres: Why are you coming to us? Your task is to convince your associates in the Labor Party and your partners in the Likud of what you are advocating.

The U.S. Administration, however, adopts a stance that is biased toward Israel with regard to proposed political plans. This stance has been recognized in the past by everyone, and this time it will be represented by a U.S. effort to convince Shim'on Peres to reduce the uproar he has raised over the international conference. What is subject to censure in this odd situation is the U.S. Administration's biased stance, one that allows Shim'on Peres to avoid difficult questions and Yitzhaq Shamir to dismiss any U.S. position that might serve the cause of peace.

It will not be surprising if we hear very shortly from Washington that the Arab position is the one responsible for suspending peace efforts. Israel, with its prime minister and foreign minister, will come out innocent — the innocent country that tried the impossible in order to achieve peace.

Peres' journey to America is one in search of ways to turn the Arabs into a scapegoat for his utter failure.

**AL-QUDS: Shamir Rejects 'Land for Peace' Idea***TA191840 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 19 May 87 p 1***[Editorial: "The Conference That Is a Trap"]**

[Text] Yesterday Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reiterated his rejection of an international conference or international umbrella, and described this concept as a trap for Israel that would serve as a channel for relinquishing the Arab lands that Israel seized in 1967. It is clear from this that the Israeli prime minister, along with the rest of the Likud, entirely reject the principle of "land in return for peace."

The trap of the international conference, according to Shamir, cannot be a substitute for direct bilateral negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Recently Shamir brought up the name of Jordan, referring to the holding of direct bilateral negotiations with this country, because he saw in this invitation a campaign to win over public opinion in Israel, the United States, and Western Europe. Shamir has not specified any of his foundations for launching direct bilateral negotiations between Israel and Jordan.

Shamir stresses that, if the international conference or the international umbrella is convened, the United States will raise the Reagan plan, which was put forward on 1 September 1982. Although the Reagan plan lacks the principles to ensure the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, foremost being their right to self-determination and the right to choose their representatives, Shamir rejects this plan because it stipulates that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip must be transferred to Jordanian sovereignty. Shamir considers this clause as a trap or a "poisonous dagger."

According to Shamir, peace must be achieved on the basis of Israel's retention of the Arab lands occupied since 1967, in exchange for granting the Palestinian people the rights belonging

to communities or minorities by implementing self-rule, which distinguishes between the land and the inhabitants. This means that the occupied Arab lands must be transferred to Israeli sovereignty, according to Shamir's notion of peace. By this means the occupation will become legal, or this is the way Shamir sees things.

At a time when Peres and Shamir are arguing over how to deprive the Palestinian people of exercising their legitimate national rights, a considerable number of Arab leaders are calling into question the legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people, as well as the reality of the Palestinian people's demand of their right to self-determination.

**Libya Reported Absent From Libreville OAU Meeting**  
*AB192200 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*  
1845 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The subcommittee of experts from the OAU ad hoc committee mediating in the Chad-Libya border dispute has been meeting since yesterday in Libreville, Gabon. The subcommittee, which includes experts from Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Mozambique, Senegal, and Nigeria, is to answer the essential question, which is: To whom does the Aozou Strip belong? To do this, the subcommittee must hear from the two parties, go to Chad and Libya to examine the documents concerning the (?disputed) area, and report to the ad hoc committee at the next summit of OAU heads of state.

Our country's delegation to the working sessions of the subcommittee is led by Mr (Michel Fourge), permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and includes, among others, Mr Ahmad Allam-Mi, our ambassador in Paris.

As for the Libyans, they have remained faithful to their empty chair policy. It should be noted that they were absent from the previous ad hoc committee meeting, which was held in Libreville on 28 and 29 April this year.

The ad hoc committee has also directed the experts to go to Chad and Libya after the Libreville meeting to make a detailed study of the documents on Aozou. Although Chad is ready to open its archives to the OAU experts, it is feared that Tripoli may repeat its refusal of 1977. That year, the Libyan regime opposed the entry of the OAU mission, thus showing its preference for a military solution. If that is actually the case — and anything to the contrary would surprise us — the OAU's (?refrains) [word indistinct] to Libya's absence and evasive subterfuge will no longer suffice, and the ball will henceforth be in the OAU's court, which must face up to all its responsibilities.

**Undugu Group Meeting Opens in Kinshasa**  
*AB191252 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1055 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 May [date as received] (AZAP) — First State Commissioner Mabi Mulumba, representing Marshal Mobutu

Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, opened the fourth ministerial conference of the Undugu Group today at State House.

Citizen Ekila Liyonda, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, stated that despite the informal nature of the current session, it must provide an opportunity for member states to take stock of their cooperation and identify further sectors in which fresh action can be taken. She suggested that the present conference be devoted primarily to air, rail, road, and water transport, as well as to telecommunications and energy problems.

On behalf of the participants, Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, expressed thanks to the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic for his relentless efforts to strengthen cooperation among members of the Undugu Group. He stressed the organization's role in promoting awareness of the need to develop regional collaboration within the African and international community.

The third meeting, held in Cairo in 1985, recommended that any disputes between members be settled peacefully. It also urged a more consistent and comprehensive process of consultation and exchange of views and information on border security and stability. This will preserve mutual confidence among the governments concerned. It was also recommended that feasibility studies be conducted on the establishment of direct air links between the capitals of the various member states, that greater cooperation among news agencies be promoted, and that direct, automatic telephone service be created between the capitals of member countries.

Created in 1983 at the initiative of Zaire and Sudan, the Undugu Group includes, in addition to those two countries, Uganda, Egypt, and the CAR as active members, and Burundi, Rwanda, and Tanzania as observers.

## LIBYA

**Al-Qadhafi Receives PLO's Qaddumi, Delegation**

*LD192039 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
2030 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution today received Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, and the members of his delegation.

**Qaddumi Condemns U.S. 'Schemes'**

*LD201237 Tripoli JANA in English 1111 GMT 20 May 87*

[Text] Tripoli, Al Maa [May] 20, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Mr Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the Political Department of the PLO, and the delegation accompanying him yesterday visited the house of the leader of the revolution and inspected the effects of the aborted American Atlantic barbaric aggression to which it was subjected during Al Tayr month last year.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi and the delegation accompanying him condemned anew the American aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriya.

Mr Qaddumi reasserted the solidarity of the PLO with the people of Great Jamahiriya in countering all terroristic schemes hatched by American imperialism.

**Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives in Tripoli**

*LD200951 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 May 87*

[Text] Tripoli, 20 May (JANA) — Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Great Jamahiriya.

Katushev is accompanied by an important economic delegation.

## SUDAN

**Al-Mirghani Relieves All Ministers of Posts**

*JN191516 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Khartoum, 19 May (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani has issued a decree relieving all ministers of their posts and asking Prime Minister [words indistinct] to run

the government [words indistinct] the decision to form a new cabinet, having seen the prime minister's recommendation and in accordance with the terms of Article 96/2/D of Sudan's 1985 provisional constitution.

**Al-Mahdi Denies Cuban Troop Presence Among Rebels**

*JN191756 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1735 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Khartoum, May 19, (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi attributed the dissolution of his cabinet to shortcomings in the implementation of the policies laid down by the government.

In a press conference held here Tuesday morning Al-Mahdi ruled out the lack of government policies and said the government had presented a comprehensive work policy before the Constituent Assembly.

Speaking about the armed conflict in southern Sudan Al-Mahdi dismissed press reports which had indicated that Cuban troops were fighting beside the Sudan People's Liberation Army 'SPLA'. However, Al-Mahdi stressed that SPLA was received material, military, technical and moral support from foreign quarters which he failed to name.

Al-Mahdi said the present southern Sudan council and the regional government would be dissolved when the war in southern Sudan was brought to an end.

Referring to Sudan-Ethiopian relations Al-Mahdi said they would continue due to the recent developments in that respect after the message he had received from the Ethiopian President Mengistu through the Ethiopian information minister. However Al-Mahdi said Sudan's reply to the Ethiopian message is yet to be dispatched.

**Prime Minister's SFRY Visit Postponed Until June**

*JN191604 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1020 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Khartoum, May 19 (SUNA) — Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's expected visit to Yugoslavia was postponed till the end of next June, the daily *Al-Ayyam* issued here today reported, without giving further information.

The delayed visit was scheduled to start current May 30.

## GABON

**Bongo Receives Senegalese, Iranian Envoys***AB191919 Dakar PANA in French 1630 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Libreville, 19 May (AGP/PANA) — President Omar Bongo received messages yesterday afternoon from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Iran's 'Ali Khamene'i. Their contents were not disclosed.

The message from the Senegalese head of state was delivered by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, who led his country's delegation to the fourth session of the Senegal-Gabon joint commission for cooperation, which ended in Libreville yesterday.

Deputy Minister [title as received] 'Ali Mohammad Besharati conveyed the message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. The Iranian envoy arrived in the Gabonese capital on 17 May.

## ZAIRE

**Egypt's Ghali Meets Foreign Affairs Official***AB191212 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0952 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 May (AZAP) — Citizen Ekila Liyonda, the Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, met in her office on Monday with her Egyptian counterpart, Dr Butrus Ghali, who paid a courtesy call. He is in Kinshasa to attend the MPR's 20th anniversary celebrations and to participate in the 4th ministerial conference of the Undugu Group.

The Egyptian statesman said at the end of his meeting that they had discussed the "cordial" relations between Kinshasa and Cairo. He stressed the similarity of views on issues of common interest and on strengthening the bonds of cooperation between Zaire and Egypt.

He described his discussions on African and international issues, as well as on regional cooperation, as "fruitful."

The Egyptian minister of state met earlier with the Rwandan official representing his country's head of state at the Undugu conference and the festivities marking the anniversary of the MPR.

**PRC Cultural Cooperation Talks End in Kinshasa***AB191630 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0851 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 May [date as received] (AZAP) — The PRC and Zaire are expected to revive their ties of friendship and

bilateral cooperation in the cultural field, notably through exchanges of official delegations and artists and the organization in Zaire of PRC cultural celebrations. This will be part of the process of implementing the cultural accord signed by the two parties in Beijing in 1980.

This willingness was reasserted today at the Lubumbashi Lounge of the Intercontinental Hotel in a joint press communique read by Citizen Ndaywel E Ziem, principal adviser at the Ministry of Culture, Arts, and Tourism, at the end of an official visit to Kinshasa by PRC Vice Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng. The PRC official will also represent his country at the MPR's 20th anniversary celebrations.

The Zairian delegation, which was led by Citizen Beyeye Djema, state commissioner for culture, arts, and tourism, said that the PRC was a sought-after partner for specific projects, such as the organization of a cultural week in both countries to be held at regular intervals. The PRC could also help Zaire set up a printing house to revitalize the country's publishing industry, and assist in the future acquisition of sporting equipment (for athletics, basketball, volleyball, and handball).

The communique stated that the PRC delegation led by Mr Ying announced that two PRC delegations will arrive in Kinshasa in June. One will include members of the Academy of Applied Fine Arts and the other PRC artists and magicians. The delegation also offered the PRC's support for various artistic projects in Zaire, the cost and nature of which were not disclosed.

Talks between the two delegations took place in an atmosphere of total and mutual understanding.

**Youth Delegation Leaves for Visit to USSR***AB191930 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1815 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 May (AZAP) — A delegation from the JMPR (Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution) led by Citizen Dzankon Zubu, national leader of the JMPR responsible for university students, left Kinshasa today for Moscow via Brazzaville. The group will be in Moscow for 10 days as part of the cultural exchanges initiated some time ago by young people in both countries.

In addition to its leader, the JMPR delegation includes Citizen Mokili Yenga, director for foreign relations and the JMPR abroad; and Citizen Bazika, from the office of the state commissioner for JMPR, sports, and leisure.

## BURKINA FASO

**Chad's Gouara Lassou Arrives with Habre Message**  
*AB191452 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*  
 1300 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Burkina Faso's president, Captain Thomas Sankara, granted an audience this morning to an envoy of President Hissain Habre. He is Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou, who came to deliver a message from President Habre.

The talks between the Burkinabe president and the Chadian diplomat focused on the current situation in Chad, as he told our reporter afterward:

[Begin recording] [Lassou] You are aware that since January 1987, the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] has held the initiative in the field. Fighting is still going on. Even though there is something of a lull today, we think our Libyan brothers can attack us at any time. It was therefore necessary for President Habre to inform his brother, President Thomas Sankara, of the situation, and tell him of the Chadian people's concerns under the current circumstances. Of course, we won some victories, but we Chadians believe these triumphs should not tempt us to rest on our laurels.

So, we still think our Libyan brothers must agree to sit down and talk with us so we can find a peaceful settlement to the dispute between Libya and Chad. This, in a nutshell, is the situation in the field.

[Reporter] Burkina Faso has decided to help settle the Chadian conflict. How does Ndjamen perceive this initiative?

[Lassou] The Chadian people truly appreciate this initiative, and as evidence, they encourage Burkina Faso to continue its action, as the Chadian people's tragedy is shared by all African people. Therefore, if a fraternal African country comes to Chad's rescue, we can only approve. So this move is highly appreciated and approved of in Chad. [end recording]

## GHANA

**Visiting Iranian Delegation Departs 19 May**  
*AB192215 Accra International Service in English*  
 1930 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] A five-man Iranian delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, left Accra today after delivering a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran to the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The contents of the message are unknown, but Mr Besharati told a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent that his delegation, among other things, briefed Chairman Rawlings on the latest developments in the Gulf war. He said Iran, being endowed with immense wealth, is always ready to share her rich experiences with friendly countries.

Asked in which areas he would like to seek cooperation with Ghana, Mr Besharati said this could be in several fields, not only in oil exploration but also in agricultural fields. He said, already, Iran is self-sufficient in wheat production, and even at war, she exports citrus and other products to European and Arab countries. Her major export to the Soviet Union is cotton. He said Iran can import from Ghana lumber and minerals and arrangements can be worked out by experts of the two countries.

On the peace moves by the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to end the Gulf war, Mr Besharati did not give any direct comment apart from saying that his country regards moves by the Security Council as being ineffective.

**Paper Terms NDM, KNRG Activists 'Confusionists'**  
*AB190923 Accra Domestic Service in English*  
 0700 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Writing under the heading, "Confusionists," the *Graphic* discusses the unhealthy methods adopted by the New Democratic Movement, NDM, and the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, KNRG, to interfere with the progress of the present revolutionary process.

The paper stresses: These supposedly progressive movements have turned anarchist, sowing seeds of confusion among the ranks of well-meaning but immature cadres, and serving the purpose of counterrevolution and reaction. This, the *Graphic* believes, is partly due to the fact that members of the NDM and KNRG have accepted ready-made theories and ideologies evolved in places, times, and circumstances different from ours.

The paper notes that while such ideas can help us to a deeper understanding of our own problems, it is dangerous to attempt to apply them as rigid blueprints. These theorists, the *Graphic* continues, have, over the past 5 and 1/2 years, advocated impossible positions for adoption by the government, which would have plunged the nation into chaos if they had been accepted and applied. And yet, when their empty theories are rejected, they howl betrayal of the revolution and U-turn, even though they themselves are ready to ally themselves with reactionaries when it suits their purpose.

The paper is of the view that one cancer that is gradually destroying the very fabric of the NDM and the KNRG is personal ambition. According to the *Graphic*, this has often taken the form of a desire by some members of the two movements to become revolutionary gurus, important advisers making the rules, criticizing their implementation, but refusing to take the risks involved in organizing and doing the real and heavy tasks of making Ghana a better place for all Ghanaians to live in.

The paper, however, concedes that among the NDM and KNRG, there are many principled patriots genuinely committed to the advancement of this nation, but most of these have already disassociated themselves from their fellow members, who have subverted the original aims of these organizations, and who, whether out of infantile idealism or out of personal ambition, have taken to undermining any positive action which exposes their own bankruptcy.

The paper says it is these elements who have infiltrated students' and workers' organizations to create anarchy. The paper emphasizes that this cannot be allowed to continue, to open avenues for extreme rightist elements to use the excuse of absence of law and order to impose oppressive rule.

#### **Prices Raised for Certain Agricultural Products**

*AB180832 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 18 May 87*

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has announced new prices for maize, paddy rice, and fertilizers. A maxi-bag of maize will now sell at 4,200 cedis instead of 2,600 cedis, while a bag of 82 kg of paddy rice will sell at 4,000 cedis instead of 2,500 cedis. The new price for compound fertilizers is 1,380 cedis for a bag of 50 kg as against the former price of 780 cedis, while sulfate of ammonia is now priced at 820 cedis for a bag of 50 kg instead of 490 cedis.

Announcing this at the closing session of the joint consultative meeting of under secretaries and directors of agriculture at Ho, the secretary for agriculture, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, said the new prices are in line with the Structural Adjustment Program in the agricultural sector. They also reflect world prices of farm inputs, particularly fertilizers, insecticides, and farm machinery. He told the participants that the country is not interested in acreages of crops under cultivation but rather in total output. He therefore charged the under secretaries to try to achieve production targets set for their regions.

The meeting considered ways in which the government can revise interest rates on loans to the peasant farmer and agreed that a coordinating body to look into the education of farmers and the quality and price of nontraditional exports should be established.

### **IVORY COAST**

#### **Ghana Border Demarcation Commission Begins Talks**

*AB192230 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] The 15th session of the Ghana-Ivory Coast Border Demarcation Commission opened yesterday at the Chamber of Agriculture in Abengourou. The session was presided over by Coffi Behibro, prefect of Abengourou. The Ivorian delegation is led by Attoungbre Gervais, director of political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Ghanaian delegation is headed by Ebo Bentsi-Enchill, adviser to the Ghanaian Government. Experts from the two countries presented technical reports yesterday on the demarcation issue. Today the experts went to the border village of Akatchi in the Abengourou region. Here is our correspondent, Julien Yao, who covered this important meeting:

[Begin recording] [Yao] This Ivory Coast-Ghana joint commission, which was created in 1967 by our heads of state, is an important framework for discussion and fraternal consultation to prevent border incidents between Ivory Coast and Ghana, considering the large number of Ghanaian citizens living in Ivory Coast and Ivorian residents of Ghana.

In his welcoming address, Philippe Coffi Behibro, prefect of the Abengourou region, did not fail to recall the historic bonds between Ghanaians and Ivorians. According to the prefect of Abengourou, Ivory Coast and Ghana are bound to live in harmony.

[Behibro] The colonialist, in his desire for immediate economic gains, did not hesitate for a moment to isolate brothers of the same origin from one another by imposing artificial boundaries. Our countries' accession to independence did not change this arbitrary division of our peoples, as the OAU has made the inviolability of borders inherited from the colonialists a sacred principle. Considering the fact that we belong to the same Akan ethnic group, we should make it a point to meet periodically to readjust our border. That is why I see today's meeting as a routine formality.

In fact, to deal with the trials imposed on us by natural catastrophes and the sudden fall in prices of our exports, we need peace more than ever before in our subregion. Our societies, and particularly our youth, are currently undergoing a process of moral degradation, and we must do something to reverse this. If we are to do so, the need for peace is imperative; peace, which is the second religion of all Ivorians.

Of course, as mortals, we cannot live without clashing with one another. But whatever the trials of the moment, whatever the gravity of the dispute, we should always remember to put the wise teachings of our charismatic leader, President Houphouët-Boigny, into practice. He is the man who has been able to lead his people peacefully for more than 2 decades, the leader who always advocates dialogue, with its saving graces that force the admiration of even the skeptics.

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' policy is no different. For some time now, he has been fighting to redress Ghana's economy, and continues to devote himself to the maintenance of peace like his brother Houphouët.

[Yao] It should be noted that the border experts of both countries will go to the villages of Kofibadukro and Takikro tomorrow. [end recording]

### **LIBERIA**

#### **Ex-Official Arrested in Ghana; Extradition Sought**

*AB191750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
1710 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Former GSA [General Services Agency] Director General Charles Taylor has been reportedly arrested in Ghana. Today's *Daily Observer* quoted Justice Minister Jenkins Scott as saying that Liberia is seeking Mr Taylor's extradition.

The Liberian Government has been seeking to extradite Mr Taylor some 2 years ago following alleged defrauding of government of over \$2 million when he served as GSA director general. The proceedings started when Mr Taylor was in the United States. But he allegedly escaped prison before the case ended.

It can be recalled that Charles Taylor served as GSA director general during the early days of the People's Redemption Council government. When arrested recently in Ghana, it is said he was in possession of arms and ammunition.

According to the *Observer*, Minister Scott informed the press yesterday that Liberia is relying on an extradition treaty between the two countries which dates back to the 1800's.

**Opposition Party Given 72 Hours To Pay Fine**  
*AB191515 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Monrovia, May 19 (AFP) — Liberia's Election Commission has given 72 hours to the opposition Liberia Unification Party (LUP) of school teacher William Gabriel Kpoteh to pay a fine of 5,000 dollars or have its certificate of registration and accreditation "revoked without further notice," the commission confirmed here Tuesday.

Commission chairman Isaac Randolph imposed the fine last December after the LUP failed to submit its bank accounts for examination by the commission as required by law.

LUP then said it had no money to maintain a bank account, accusing authorities here of stopping it from organizing fund raising rallies countrywide.

The enforcement of the fine had been delayed by a writ of prohibition filed to the Supreme Court by LUP officials, who described the fine as "illegal, unreasonable, excessive, harsh and cruel."

But a Supreme Court ruling last week unanimously endorsed the fine and ordered LUP to pay the full sum. Chief Justice James Nagbe said the Elections Commission had acted within the framework of the law to impose the fine.

At a meeting on Monday, Mr. Randolph ordered LUP's lawyer Ceapar Mabande, who represented Mr. Kpoteh, to pay the "full and just sum and exhibit revenue receipt to the commission within 72 hours."

However party officials have said they do not have the money to pay, and are seeking a compromise with the Elections Commission.

They gave no further details.

**SIERRA LEONE**

**Trial of Coup Plotters To Start 1 Jun**  
*AB191038 Paris AFP in French 1957 GMT 18 May 87*

[Text] Freetown, 18 May (AFP) — The trial of 18 persons, some of whom are Sierra Leonean security service officials involved in the abortive 23 March coup against the government of General Momoh, will start on 1 June. This was announced today by Nasiru Deen Alhaji, a high court judge in Freetown.

Appearing before the court, the conspirators were charged today with high treason, and were then returned to their cells. Some of the civilians involved are: the former first vice president, Francis Minah; a former senior police official, Gabriel Kaikai; and a Lebanese businessman, Gazim Allie. [name as received] Junior Army and Navy officers are also involved. In addition, four of the conspirators have been indicted for murder.

The indictments and trial date were announced after about 2 months of police investigations. According to observers, the trial will last several months. The accused are subject to a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Unprecedented security measures were taken around the court and in neighboring streets. Parking in the area was forbidden and people entering the building were searched.

## ANGOLA

## UN Council on Namibia Convenes in Luanda

## Dos Santos Addresses Guests

MB191644 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 19 May 87

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the UN Council for Namibia in Luanda on 19 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda, comrade prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, Your Excellency the chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: As I begin my speech during this ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the UN Council for Namibia, I would like to express on behalf of the Angolan people, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and myself, our happiness at hosting in Luanda this event of great political importance for the future of our region. [passage omitted]

The Angolan people achieved their independence at the cost of countless sacrifices. This is why the Angolan people know from experience the importance of encouragement through solidarity with other peace-loving and justice-loving peoples, and especially with those peoples who allow their territories to be used for the development of armed actions against the oppressive colonial army. (Being well aware) of the importance of this factor, the Angolan people take pride in the varied support that they have given from the very first to the sister peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom and the right to determine their own destinies. [applause] This support is not negotiable. It cannot be used as a bargaining chip in any talks that may have to be held with the racist offenders who violate our sovereignty and threaten our country's territorial integrity. As we have said before, this is a question of principle and a basic duty of solidarity. [passage omitted]

At the moment, we are witnessing a degradation of international relations caused by the inflexibility of the United States and its main allies. They have systematically hampered the search for just and peaceful solutions to the principal problems affecting the international community. The problems of peace and disarmament continue to be the order of the day. However, it is important to salute the worthy initiatives on these problems made recently by the current USSR leadership. We hope that these initiatives will meet with greater understanding and receptivity on the part of the USSR's interlocutors, so that international tension can be reduced. This [word indistinct] discussion of problems concerning all mankind must not be divorced from the various regional conflicts on whose just resolution international security depends. [passage omitted]

Confrontation in this region is open and direct on various fronts, first, in South Africa itself, where social and racial conflicts have taken on enormous proportions. Second, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and other countries in this region are constantly facing aggression from Pretoria's regular Army as well

as from armed gangs in the pay of Pretoria. South African military units systematically carry out incursions into southern Angola and occupy portions of Angolan territory. At the moment, there are about six battalions conducting patrols and combat reconnoitering operations, under cover of helicopters and artillery, up to about 250 km inside our territory. These units have been deployed very deep inside Cunene Province. The constant presence of the notorious 32d Battalion, also known as Buffalo Battalion, in Cuando Cubango Province is also worthy of special mention. Whenever it is necessary, these forces intervene in support of the UNITA armed gang.

Moreover, the South African regular Army's (?great) concentration of troops and weapons along the Angola-Namibia border shows that the Pretoria regime intends to carry out bigger attacks. South Africa's strategy has two objectives: to cause instability and a climate of social insecurity that will damage the image of governments in this region; and to destroy essential strategic targets, which will weaken the economies of these countries even further and render them vulnerable to all forms of blackmail. [passage omitted]

Under the state of emergency, which was imposed more than 18 months ago, the racist authorities (?blatantly) threaten man's most basic rights. They murder, massacre, and detain men, women, and children indiscriminately. However, despite that, the people's resistance continues to grow. The expected collapse of the racist Pretoria regime seemed impossible a few years ago, but now it has made some of South Africa's Western partners feel obliged to issue rhetorical condemnations of the apartheid system, while maintaining and strengthening economic ties with that regime. In its attempt to perpetuate its hegemonistic interests in the region, the United States and its principal allies have been exerting economic and military pressure on other governments to secure enough support to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and implement their neocolonialist and imperialist plans. We believe that the international community must unequivocally and firmly condemn these plans.

The economic sanctions which have already been imposed by some countries against South Africa are the correct path to an accelerated and peaceful resolution of the apartheid issue. The usual arguments against the application of sanctions demanded by the United Nations only seek to disguise massive military, financial, technological, industrial, mining, agricultural, and trade cooperation between the West and the South African regime. The effects of these sanctions on poorer sections of the population will not be worse than the effects of the apartheid system.

South Africa's neighboring countries are now rehabilitating alternative railroads and ports to maintain import and export traffic and reduce the effects of those sanctions. The People's Republic of Angola is prepared to join the efforts for the rehabilitation and protection of principal communication routes. The rehabilitation of the Benguela Railroad was recently decided on during a quadripartite summit involving the Zambian, Zairian, Mozambican, and Angolan heads of state. It naturally will constitute a stabilizing factor for the beneficiary countries as well as an instrument to resist destabilization by the the racist Pretoria regime. [passage omitted]

For the past 20 years, the United States and its allies have almost always accepted and followed the successive pretexts presented by Pretoria. This evidently shows that these countries are not interested and have never been interested in the independent territory, which is illegally occupied by the racists. All apparent changes of attitude by the racist South African regime and its allies have aimed and still aim only at gaining time to continue exploiting the wealth of the Namibian people, despite the [word indistinct] decree issued by the Security Council and approved by the General Assembly in December 1974, which renders illegal the exploration of Namibia's resources by other countries. [passage omitted]

Frightened by the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and simultaneously worried about the advances of patriotic forces in the region, South Africa invaded Angola with the objective of installing a docile government. It was only to deal with that aggression and subsequent threats of concrete aggression that Angola appealed to Cuba's internationalist solidarity. Cuba responded promptly.

Forced to withdraw from Angola, the Pretoria regime increased its military presence in Namibia, thus transforming this country into a base for constant aggression against Angola. At the same time, it tried to promote a fictitious independence that favored its strategic interests.

The desire of the People's Republic of Angola to find a just and peaceful resolution to the Namibian conflict was obvious from the outset. It was in our country that talks between the West's so-called Contact Group and the Namibian leaders took place under the supervision of President Neto. This resulted in the transformation of the so-called Anglo-American plan. A concrete plan was accepted by all parties and it became UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. [passage omitted with indistinct portions]

We hope that the proceedings of this conference will (?be successful), and we wish all delegates a happy stay in the People's Republic of Angola. Thank you. [applause]

**Congo's Pongul, Kaunda Hit Apartheid**  
MB200655 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0500 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told members of the UN Council for Namibia in Luanda yesterday that there are presently about six South African battalions conducting patrols and combat reconnaissance operations under the cover of helicopters and artillery up to about 250 km inside our territory. [passage omitted]

The stand of the Angolan head of state was also defended by Frontline States Chairman Kenneth Kaunda when he asked the international community to make efforts to safeguard the spirit of international justice by eliminating apartheid.

The Zambian president then spoke of the hypocrisy of some Western powers which claim to seek apartheid's abolition while taking measures that encourage Pretoria's aggressive and war-

mongering policy in southern Africa. The Frontline States chairman reaffirmed, however, that the group's six member countries will not bow to blackmail or pressures to end their support for southern Africa's liberation movements.

In his speech, Congolese Prime Minister Ange Edouard Pongui backed the principles defended by Angola and the Frontline States. In discussing the linkage [preceding word in English] policy, he described it as a delaying tactic designed to perpetuate South Africa's colonial occupation of Namibia.

Yesterday's debates dealt with the prevailing situation in Namibia and the 21st anniversary of the United Nations' official declaration of South Africa's occupation of Namibia as illegal.

**Kaunda Criticizes U.S. Policy**  
MB191842 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] President Kaunda has sharply criticized the United States' policy on southern Africa, saying it has led to South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia. He was speaking in Luanda, Angola, where he attended today's celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

He said as a key member of the Western Contact Group, Washington has moral responsibilities to ensure the implementation of Resolution 435 of the United Nations, but, regrettably, the superpower has not helped in realizing the goal. Comrade Kaunda particularly expressed regret over the United States' insistence on the linkage of the Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola to Namibia's independence. Referring to the linkage, he asked where is the decency of the much avowed American belief in fair play and justice?

**UNITA: 53 MPLA Troops, 5 Cubans Killed Near Longa**  
AU190934 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Lisbon, May 19 (AFP) — Angolan guerrillas said Tuesday they had killed 53 pro-government soldiers and five Cubans in an ambush last week in the south of the country.

A statement by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said its forces had ambushed the Eighth Angolan Army Brigade between Longa and Cuito Canavale in Kuando-Kubango Province on Thursday [14 May].

In the course of the operation, UNITA forces destroyed 46 military vehicles and seized 210 weapons, the statement said.

It said that four Italian missionaries, which guerrillas had "met" after an attack on May 12 against Maquela do Zombo in the northern province of Uige, had been allowed to stay where they were to "continue their religious activities among the people."

They were said to be three priests, Jorge Juliano, Mariano Raposo and Damiao Chiton, and one nun, Gabriela Cecilia.

## BOTSWANA

**Masire, Lesotho King Blame RSA for Area Tensions**  
*MB191519 Dakar PANA in English*  
 1330 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Gaborone, 19 May (BOPA/PANA) — Botswana President Quett Masire and the visiting Lesotho king — Moshoeshe II — came out strongly against South Africa, blaming it for the deteriorating southern African political situation.

At a state banquet held in honour of the king last night, President Masire said the affairs of southern Africa were slipping deeper into a pool of muddy political waters and bloodshed. He blamed this on South Africa which had resorted to the use and threat of force internally and in its relations with neighbouring countries as a means of settlement of disputes.

He said the problems in this region need tough minded intellectuals able to balance issues, provide a sense of direction and accomplish moderation and accommodation among conflicting issues and contesting parties. Masire said his government believed that King Moshoeshe II had filled that role as well as providing a stabilising influence.

Unfortunately the affairs of southern Africa are slipping deeper into a pool of muddy political waters and bloodshed he said.

King Moshoeshe II said the escalation of tension in southern Africa resulted from attempts to impose an abnormal political order sustained by military intimidation and cross-border raids carried out in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of the region.

He said the instability in the region and the impasse in the Namibian independence issue called for urgent and redoubled efforts to resolve them at both regional and international levels.

The king said flagrant negation of the basic rules of international law and civilised conduct of interstate relations had denied the region peace which was essential for cooperative economic development.

King Moshoeshe II said that enormous potential of SADCC member-states' dependency on South Africa and promoting regional cooperation among member-countries was yet to be fully explored. [sentence as received]

The king also called for an umbrella mechanism to institutionalise and formalise the bilateral cooperating between Botswana and Lesotho. He said trade and industry, transport and communications would be areas of cooperation meriting close scrutiny.

## MOZAMBIQUE

**Main Renamo Base in Cabo Delgado Destroyed**  
*AU181406 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 18 May 87*

[Text] Lisbon, May 18 (AFP) — The Mozambican Army destroyed the main base of the Renamo anti-government rebels early this month, the Portuguese news agency LUSA said Monday in a report from Maputo.

Quoting official military sources, the agency said guerrillas of the National Resistance Movement (Renamo) had set up the base three years ago in the northeastern province of Cabo Delgado, near the Tanzanian border.

The agency said the rebels still maintained a strong presence in the region and had forced a large number of civilians to move away from the area.

**42 'Bandits' Killed in Niassa**  
*MB191717 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1030 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The FPLM forces stationed in Cuamba, south of Niassa Province, killed 42 armed bandits and captured another 14 in operations mounted between October 1986 and March of this year. Our forces also destroyed eight armed bandit camps in what is described as one of the most important offensives launched by FPLM forces in the region. This was revealed to our provincial station by Colonel Romojo, commander of Cuamba Brigade.

In the offensive, launched during the rainy season in southern Niassa Province, forces of the 7th Motorized Infantry Brigade captured a quantity of AKM weapons of South African origin, as well as large amount of ammunition. Over 2,000 peasants from (Muitesere) who had been forced to live with the armed bandits were freed by our forces, and life there was returned to normal.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Johannesburg Court Bombed; 3 Policemen Killed**

**Two Devices Used in Attack**  
*MB201142 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1130 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, May 20 SAPA — Two bombs exploded outside the Johannesburg Magistrates Courts today, with unconfirmed reports saying two policemen had been killed.

One bomb appeared to have been planted in a blue Creasida car outside the courtroom, and the second near an entrance to the building.

Unconfirmed reports put the death toll at two policemen dead, two injured, and other civilian injuries.

The blasts were about a minute apart at the Bezuidenhout Street

entrance to the courts. [passage omitted]

The attack was on the fourth anniversary of the Pretoria bomb blast which killed 19 people and injured 239.

Today's blast severely damaged several cars and shattered windows even a block away. [passage omitted]

Today's explosion is the 10th in the city this year, and the 25th in the country. [passage omitted]

So far, in explosions countrywide, 11 people were injured and five died.

#### **Vlok Blames ANC for Incident**

*MB201446 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1439 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] Johannesburg May 20 SAPA — Court proceedings came to a violent halt at the Johannesburg Magistrates Court today when two powerful bombs in a vehicle parked behind the building killed three policemen and injured 10 people. [passage omitted]

The media was denied access to the site and 11 photographers taking pictures from building were seen being herded off to the nearby John Vorster Square.

"We're not arresting them," a policeman told a SAPA reporter. "We're just going to have a look at their pictures." [passage omitted]

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok described the explosions as "an unscrupulous deed, where members of the public, irrespective of race, sex or age, became the victims of cowardice of the ANC."

He expressed sympathy with relatives of the policemen who died and those who were injured.

The police would "do everything in their power to catch the murders," he said. [passage omitted]

#### **Mine Explodes in Shopping Center; No Casualties**

*MB200449 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0431 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20 SAPA — The Police Division of Public Relations reported that a Soviet-made mini-limpet mine exploded in the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg late last night, SABC radio news reports.

No one was injured in the blast, which shattered shop windows.

The limpet mine was in a rubbish bin on the first basement level of the shopping complex.

Police said a cleaner had found the explosive device and placed it in the rubbish bin before sounding the alarm.

A policeman inspected the bin with his dog and had managed to evacuate everyone from the building before the blast occurred.

#### **Police Raid Predominantly Black Hillbrow Complex**

*MB200818 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
0800 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Hundreds of policemen have conducted a mystery raid at the predominantly black-occupied Highpoint Complex in Hillbrow. No reasons have been given for the early morning door-to-door search, but it comes as so-called gray areas such as Hillbrow prepare for a Group Areas crackdown. Angry residents say they fear the sweep could be related to the government's new hard line on group areas, while some residents say police told them they were looking for a criminal. Nearly all residents were asked to identify the relationship of the people in the flat, which was then searched to verify answers. The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning says it has no knowledge of the raid.

#### **Raid Said Connected to Unions**

*MB200828 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0822 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 20 SAPA — Police said today that raids by police into Hillbrow, Flatland and other areas last night were connected to recent explosions and alleged offences at COSATU House and to offences committed by trade unionists. They said a number of people were held for questioning.

In a statement from Pretoria, Col Vic Haynes, SAP public relations officer, said the police early today "visited" various places in Johannesburg and Soweto "where students and members of the public live."

He said the visits by police were done "in connection with recent bomb explosions" as well as "investigations of alleged offences at COSATU House: as well as those committed by "members of trade unions" and "terrorist infiltrations" and other police investigations.

He said "various persons were brought to the police office for questioning" but would not disclose how many would be charged or detained.

Residents of Highpoint — a predominantly black-occupied block of flats in Hillbrow — said hundreds of policemen conducted door-to-door searches of the building in the early hours of this morning.

#### **Defense Force Denies Incursions into Angola**

*MB200605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
0500 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The Defense Force has denied the latest Angolan allegation that South African troops are at present on Angolan soil. In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, the Angolan news agency ANGOP quoted President dos Santos as saying that South African reconnaissance units had penetrated as far as 250 km

inside the southern Angola provinces of Cunene and Cuando Cubango. Mr dos Santos said the buildup of South African troops and supplies all along the Angolan border with SWA showed that South Africa was planning, in his words, heavy attacks against Angola. ANGOP said President dos Santos made the statement at a special session of the United Nations Council on Namibia held in Luanda.

Commenting on the allegation, a spokesman of the Defense Force said in Pretoria that it was predictable that Angola would use this sort of occasion, as it had in the past, to make its usual statements. He said it was again an attempt to draw attention from the country's own unsolvable internal problems by blaming South Africa.

**CP's Treurnicht Outlines 20 May Censure Motion**  
*MB191124 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1059 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] House of Assembly, May 19, SAPA — The government deserved censure because it had neglected to spell out clearly the mandate it had sought, the leader of the official [Conservative Party] opposition, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

Giving notice of his motion of censure to be moved tomorrow, he said the announcements the government had already made on reform were fatal to economic recovery and growth and to political stability.

It had no long term plan to effectively check revolution.

Its abolition of certain laws and its failure to apply others posed a serious threat to secure, relaxed and orderly community life.

It had "failed to spell out clearly the mandate sought by it, with special reference to the protection of peoples or minority groups and the prevention of a black majority government for South Africa."

**3 Dissident NPP Members Withdraw Resignations**  
*MB191247 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 1100 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Three of the rebel members of the National People's Party (NPP) in the House of Delegates, who resigned from the party and crossed the floor to the opposition, have withdrawn their resignations. The three rebels, Mr Ismail Dasoo, the MP for Northwestern Transvaal; Mr Narantuk Jumuna, Natal North Coast; and the indirectly elected member, Mr Muthusami Thaver, announced the withdrawal of their resignations in letters to the secretary to parliament, Mr A.J. de Villiers, today.

Our parliamentary staff reports that their decision has increased the voting strength of the NPP to 20, with the independents and Progressive Reform and Progressive Independent Parties holding the balance of power. The chairman of the Minister Council and leader of the NPP, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, has challenged the rebel MP's — former minister of local government and agriculture, Mr Baldeo Dookie; Mr Somaroo Pachai, Natal Midlands;

and Mr P.I. Devan, Cavendish — to resign their seats and seek reelection.

**President's Council Issues Economic Report**  
*MB200628 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 0222 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] President's Council, May 20 SAPA — Unemployment in South Africa is exacting a price in terms of absolute poverty and social order which requires the "urgent attention of the authorities," the Committee for Economic Affairs of the President's Council says in a report tabled here today.

The report, titled "A Strategy for Employment Creation and Labour Intensive Development" says the problem is so serious that the committee believes the government should give "the highest priority to the creation of productive employment opportunities" in its formulation of economic development and growth policy.

It recommends that the minister in the office of the state president be given direct responsibility for an extensive strategy for job-creating growth and that a country-wide awareness campaign be undertaken to teach all workers that "productive employment creation...is socially desirable."

It also recommends that:

— An investigation be launched into the "effect of certain trade union activities on employment creation";

— The highest priority be given to the goal of high economic growth as a basis for a strategy of job creation;

— That the government reconsider its policy of industrial decentralisation in the light of the great concentration of black unemployment in urban areas and the cost advantages of using existing infrastructure;

— That the state take "definite steps" to solve the problem of the land shortage for housing for Asians, coloureds and blacks of all income groups;

— That a programme of public works be launched using labour-intensive production methods; and

— That the government publish a white paper in response to the report.

The report says the challenge facing South Africa is to involve the entire population in a "dynamic economy, not only physically but also in terms of thinking patterns and lifestyle."

The awareness campaign it proposes should "communicate the message to all workers and potential workers that labour ennobles."

"The campaign must also widely publicise the factors that have a bearing on employment creation so that irresponsible action in the labour field can be combated with knowledge."

There should also be ongoing contact between the private sector and the government "so that the private sector can form a clear impression of the vision, purposefulness and conviction of the government in its deployment of a reform strategy that engenders confidence."

"The interdependence of, on the one hand, business confidence and the willingness to make employment-creating investments and, on the other, political reform initiatives, must be a fundamental point of departure in the government's formulation of policy."

A strategy for job creation should be integrated into a comprehensive policy aimed at economic development and growth, and this policy should cover the entire spectrum of economic activity in the formal and informal sectors and in subsistence agriculture.

The report says it should be accepted that the ultimate aim of economic policy measures is to raise the level of prosperity of the entire community.

"In a market-led economy, it is primarily the task of the private sector to create employment."

"Although the problem of unemployment and poverty arouses strong emotions and is therefore easily politicised, it is important that the state should not, by focusing on short term advantages and on direct employment creation by the government sector, damage the capacity of the economy to generate employment opportunities in the long term."

In addition the authorities at all levels should guard constantly against creating a bias towards the use of capital through the measures they implement.

Investments in capital-intensive industries should be promoted only if the national interest "justifies this unequivocally and beyond all doubt."

All people should have the same opportunities for taking part in economic activity; access to sources of production and career and geographic mobility should not be limited by legal restrictions and "social custom."

"Economic, political and social policy measures must be considered in the light of the effect they have on economic growth and employment."

The committee realised that various restrictions on economic participation by people of colour had been eliminated.

"Despite this it remains a fundamental perception among Asians, coloureds and blacks that the political and social structure in South Africa, based as it is on group differentiation, discriminates against their full participation in economic activity."

The report says that despite the intensified sanctions campaign against South Africa, exports must still be an important element in a job-generating growth strategy.

A reversal of the trend towards disinvestment was a prerequisite

for high economic growth and job creation.

A strategy for inward industrialisation, or manufacturing for domestic demand, had an important contribution to make, but this could only be part of a comprehensive development strategy covering also the "purposeful development of the labour-intensive agricultural and services sectors."

Domestic demand could be stimulated by a "dramatic increase in the provision of housing for all income groups and in all price groups, within the framework of a positive urbanisation strategy."

There should be an extension of tax concessions to firms providing housing for workers in order to bring about greater involvement of the private sector in provision of housing.

There should also be a "public campaign aimed at the removal of social and other restrictions on the ability of Asian, coloured and black population groups to use their buying power to the full."

It was difficult for agriculture to create more jobs on a large scale.

Nevertheless this sector employed a large number of workers, and to maintain this situation it was necessary to promote the profitability of agriculture and to "drastically" improve conditions of employment, training and living of farm workers.

The report also recommends the government investigate the extension of irrigation farming by providing "irrigation structures."

Dealing with education and training, it says efforts to provide formal and non-formal vocational training should be extended.

Serious consideration should be given to expanding vocational schools for all population groups.

"The committee stresses that equal education for all population groups is a requirement, and further also that the best and full use should be made of all educational facilities to promote careers and opportunities for young people through training, and in so doing also to eliminate the large backlogs experienced by Asians, coloureds and blacks in education."

"A special education and training programme is essential to prepare the high percentage of untrained and non-vocationally trained young people for the labour market."

The report also makes specific recommendations for each of the nine development regions in the republic.

In Region A, the western Cape, it says a comprehensive "population development programme" specifically aimed at increasing the standard of education and training of coloureds should be undertaken as a matter of urgency.

It says that in Region C, the Orange Free State, declining mining activities are a cause for concern and attention should be given

to the development of alternative activities as a matter of urgency.

In Region D, the eastern Cape, efforts should be made to broaden the economic base to involve as many sectors as possible in the development process, thereby guarding against a possible slump in any single sector.

In Region E, Natal, urgent attention should be given to "the drawing up and the labour-intensive implementation of a comprehensive and viable urbanisation plan so that productive agricultural land can be made available for agricultural production."

"Greater opportunities should also be created for blacks to take part in a wider range of economic activities and to share to a greater degree in the development opportunities associated with urbanisation."

Similar urbanisation and agricultural land programmes are recommended for Regions F and G, the eastern and northern Transvaal.

In Region H, the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, it is essential, says the report, that its level of economic activity "should not only be maintained but that it should be increased."

"For this reason is it recommended that a thorough investigation be launched into the probable effect of developments in the field of high technology and associated production methods in this region and into ways of adapting these developments in good time."

#### Bureau on Economic Improvement

*MB190507 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0107 GMT 19 May 87*

[Text] Cape Town May 19 SAPA — Business confidence improved as the tempo of activity in the combined commercial sector (wholesale, retail and motor trade) became "much livelier" in the first quarter of 1987, and a quickening of the tempo was expected in the second quarter of 1987, the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch has found in its latest "trade and commerce" survey.

A "fairly large net number" of wholesalers reported improved sales volumes during the first quarter, and the results implied that sales were likely to pick up further during the second quarter.

About 90 per cent of the respondents expected selling prices to be increase, but suggested that the rate could be below that of a year ago. This would seem to imply that many wholesalers will, for a while, be willing to absorb costs in order to push sales.

"In sum: the results clearly show that conditions are improving in the wholesale sector, but a sharp movement is only expected to occur during the second and third quarters of calendar 1987. The fact that a net majority reported business conditions to be better than those of a year ago, but nevertheless found them unsatisfactory, is a reflection of the low base from which

improvements are taking place," the survey found.

Conditions in the retail trade were also "much better than a year ago," and the vast majority anticipated a further improvement therein during the forecast quarter — in the semi-durable goods sector in particular.

In the motor trade, for the first time since the first quarter of 1984, the net majority of participants reported an increase in the sales of new motor cars. According to the participants sales are likely to increase again during the second quarter.

Sales of used cars were good from the middle of 1985 onwards, and after having dipped in the first quarter of 1987, an acceleration of sales is anticipated during the second quarter. Sales of spare parts were again "very good" and expected to remain so.

"There can be no doubt at all that the financial situation of consumers has deteriorated substantially since 1981. Inflation plays an important role in this respect but it should also be borne in mind that the share of direct taxes in current income has increased from 6.5 per cent in 1980 to 12 per cent in 1986. It also appears as if consumers dipped into their savings in order to maintain the living standards to which they have become accustomed."

Calendar 1987 projections of the bureau suggest that consumers are likely to regain some of their lost ground. "In particular it should be mentioned that real disposable income is anticipated to increase by 2.8 per cent which compares very favourably with the minus 4.1 per cent of 1986 and is even slightly above the anticipated rate of increase in the population. Thus, the ability of consumers to spend is expected to improve in 1987 after two years of deterioration," the bureau said.

#### Civil Servants Receive 12.5-Percent Pay Hike

*MB181546 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1448 GMT 18 May 87*

[Text] Cape Town May 18 SAPA — Civil servants are to receive a 12.5 per cent general salary increase from July 1 this year.

The minister in the state president's office entrusted with the administration and broadcasting services, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, made the announcement in a statement released today. He said the general salary adjustment applied to the public service, teachers, tertiary education institutions and parastatal institutions.

"Furthermore it may also be possible to consider limited occupational specific adjustments for certain occupational classes, on a priority basis, during the course of the year."

Mr Schlebusch's statement was accompanied by two other press statements from the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the minister of transport affairs, Mr Eli Louw, confirming that the increment also applied to employees of the post office and SA Transport Services.

Mr Schlebusch said that earlier this year the state president, Mr

P.W. Botha, announced that he had noted the need and representations for a general salary adjustment in the public sector.

He had emphasised that the government was sympathetic and positive towards the merits of the representations but had to postpone the decision until the 1987/88 budget had been compiled.

#### **KwaZulu To Assume Policing of Durban Townships**

*MB190549 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
0500 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] A date has been announced for the takeover by KwaZulu police of Durban townships. Kwazulu's chief minister has been in favor of the takeover for some time. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] KwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi has announced that Kwazulu police will be taking over the policing of Durban townships from 1 June. Commenting on the role of KwaZulu police, Chief Minister Buthelezi, who is also the minister of police, said his KwaZulu Police Force found themselves in a difficult position because they were the target of attack by the ANC and other collaborators. While he denied that the KwaZulu Police joined the SAP in helping Inkatha against the members of other black organizations, he said he nevertheless acknowledged the KwaZulu Police Force were, in his words, human beings and not angels.

#### **Students Remain at Home to Protest Shootings**

*MB200601 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2349 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Durban, May 19 SAPA — Pupils at four high schools in KwaMashu refused to attend classes today and yesterday in protest against the shooting dead by police of one pupil and the wounding of twelve others at J L Dube High School last Friday [15 May].

At Nhlakanipho High School scores of pupils milled around classrooms refusing to attend lessons. Pupils at three other high schools in the township — Nqabakazulu High School, J L Dube and Vuyiswa Mtolo — were reported to be doing the same.

Today's SAP unrest report said that in another incident in KwaMashu yesterday police used teargas and shotgun fire to disperse a large group of pupils after they stoned Vuyiswa Mtolo Secondary School.

The police said no injuries were reported.

The circuit inspector of schools in KwaMashu, Mr M D Ngidi, said he was under instructions not to speak to the press, but said he had filed a report on school attendance in KwaMashu to the head office of the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture in Ulundi.

A spokesman for the department in Ulundi was not available for comment today.

Three of the pupils injured in the weekend's shooting incident are still in King Edward VIII Hospital while a fourth, Thami Lushaba, is recovering from a near-fatal head wound at Wentworth Hospital.

The police unrest report continued: At Dube Railway Station, Soweto, two adult black males were arrested when they stoned a security forces vehicle, while on Orlando, a classroom of the Thulazize High School was damaged by arsonists.

The only other incident mentioned was the attack on a private home in Weltevrede, KwaNdebele.

The report said the house and a private vehicle were damaged by arsonists. The identity of the owner of the house and car was not disclosed.

#### **Strikers at West Rand Mine Dispersed; 1 Killed**

*MB200752 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0733 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 20 SAPA — Follows the SAP's unrest report for period 12h01 to 24h00.

"At West Rand Consolidated mine, near Krugersdorp, a large group of striking miners gathered on the mine premises and refused to disperse when ordered to do so.

"They were dispersed with tear smoke and rubber bullets by the mine security and the SA Police. One of the miners, a black man, attacked a policeman with an iron pipe, hitting him across the head and damaging his riot helmet in the process. The policeman fired his shotgun in self defence, fatally wounding his attacker.

"Fifteen black miners were injured in the confrontation."

#### **Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems**

*MB200900 [Editorial Report]*

##### **CITIZEN on Sullivan Code**

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 19 May says the Rev Leon Sullivan "has disclosed that he wanted to make in South Africa the announcement that he was calling for the total withdrawal of American companies at the end of the month," but the SA Government "foiled his dramatic little plan by telling him on Friday [15 May] that he could not come here." *The Citizen* says "after all, why should Mr Sullivan be given the opportunity to make his announcement in the country he intended to harm?" The paper further notes that "each U.S. company that withdraws reduces the American presence and influence in this country. If we are going to have U.S. inspired sanctions and U.S. firms fleeing the country under disinvestment pressure, who is going to care a damn about what the U.S. says?"

##### **STAR Proposes Mediator for Rent Issues**

"As Parliament reopens, all three Houses would do well to turn their attention to the rent crisis in the townships," remarks

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 19 May in a page 8 editorial. "Because of the crucial flaw in the country's constitution those affected by the crisis are ill-served by the new dispensation. Structures set aside for them are either inadequate to deal with the problem or have been spurned by township dwellers." "Black organisations, while refusing to deal with councillors, have shown a willingness to negotiate with officials. But the councillors form the central plank of government's black local authority structure. Bypassing them could mean a serious loss of face for the Government. There is a way out, however. An independent mediator could find enough common ground to bridge the difference."

**BUSINESS DAY: Power Sharing P.W. Botha Dilemma**  
Johannesburg Business Day in English on 19 May says in a page 8 editorial that P.W. Botha's dilemma now is to "secure political rights for all South Africans." "During the election campaign Botha and his Minister confirmed the exclusion of blacks from Parliament by rejecting a fourth chamber. The statutory council idea was polished up a bit, but its final form is still uncertain." "Botha's dilemma remains: how to create a power-sharing mechanism that will satisfy blacks that their share of power is real while persuading whites that enough real power is retained in their own hands to ensure their security."

#### SA Benefiting From Sanctions

On the same page Simon Barber writes from Washington that South Africa "derives benefit and pleasure from being sanctioned." "In his speech on Saturday [16 May], Sullivan urged 'citizens' and companies to put 'more pressure' on SA, a logically absurd suggestion displaying either profound ignorance of what it is he has been doing all these years or, more likely, sheer intellectual rout. By calling for complete divestment and a full-scale embargo he is helping ensure that neither citizen nor company can have even the faintest fulcrum for leverage." Barber says the "meddlers are being forced out and replaced by unmeddlesome locals and conveniently unquerulous foreigners like the Taiwanese and Japanese. Sanctions and divestment have concentrated minds on finding fresh markets and seem to have stimulated the buccaneering entrepreneurial spirit."

#### PFP Presence in Parliament Essential

"The PFP's commitment to monitoring unrest and the actions of the security forces is of crucial importance, using the protection of Parliamentary privilege to observe the State's use of its immense powers to detain or otherwise harass individuals and organizations in the name of security," notes a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 18 May. "In a situation where emergency regulations can so easily be abused to block the flow of news to the public and to suppress essential information, there is an indispensable service to be performed by a hard-working PFP team." *Cape Times* believes that the PFP presence in parliament is essential to maintain "channels of communication across the racial divide."

#### SOWETAN Critical of RSA 'Macho Image'

"Apart from the shocks which we can expect when the new official Opposition determines the type of debate which will compel the Government to make bigger fools of themselves, we will be watching the new session of Parliament with extreme interest," remarks Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 19 May

in its page 6 editorial. "The rightwing pettifoggery in Parliament will remind us of the all-round macho image that South Africa has assumed after the general elections." "We watch with dismay as the country makes bad friends, left right and centre in the world around us. The Government has had a rush of blood to the head and is acting like a spoilt bully. The tragedy is that we may be strong in the short-term, but the fuse leading towards this country's self-destruction in an internal explosion is becoming shorter."

#### BURGER on P.W. Botha Attitude Toward U.S.

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 15 May says "communication between the United States and South Africa is occasionally worse than it should be." The editorial refers to a statement made by Herman Nickel, former U.S. ambassador to South Africa, that "P.W. Botha has a deep rooted suspicion of the U.S. Government and of the Reagan administration." *Die Burger* remarks that "considering the disastrous U.S. policy at the time of the Angolan independence and the run up to and fruition of statutory U.S. sanctions against South Africa, any wise South African leader would be on guard against the U.S."

#### BURGER Refutes 'Destabilization' Allegations

"Those who are constantly saying South Africa is going out of its way to destabilize and economically disrupt its neighbors, should take note of what South Africa is doing for Mozambique," notes a page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 18 May. "Last week it was disclosed that South Africa is contributing 3 million rand for the improvement of Maputo harbors." "Can those who object to the South African Government explain how they reconcile such aid with accusations of destabilization?" "According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, such aid is in accordance with the government policy of economic development for the whole of southern Africa. There is absolutely no advantage to a destabilized subcontinent. On the contrary, it would only harm South Africa."

#### BEELD on Sullivan Code

"The Rev Leon Sullivan of the United States should stay where he is," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 19 May. "The so-called Sullivan code, which he created some 10 years ago, was always controversial." The paper points out that the fact that many companies have left South Africa recently is "no testimonial to this self-appointed savior of the black man in South Africa. Most firms left for economic reasons."

#### RAPPORT: Minister on Group Areas

"A crackdown on tenants living in white suburbs is not under way and the government will investigate whether Hillbrow still qualifies as a white area," says Piet Badenhorst, deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, in an interview with Johan Voeloo published on the front page of Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 17 May. Badenhorst says the "body advising the government on the Group Areas Act will have to look into the question of whether Hillbrow should remain a white area under the Act and make recommendations to the appropriate minister." Badenhorst "denies there has been 'a clampdown' on tenants living illegally in the wake of the election. Infringements of the Group Areas Act have increased dramati-

cally in the last two years and notices in this respect have in some cases been issued two weeks before election day." Badenhorst says "he believes the homes of black church ministers should be excluded from the Group Areas Act. He stresses he is not looking for a confrontation with the churches over the issue and will not take action against Archbishop Desmond Tutu."

#### **PFP Political Hopes 'Dashed'**

All the PFP "pretention that its policies can become acceptable to the country have been dashed in this election," says the page 26 editorial. "Orderly political, economic, and social progress must therefore come from the NP. The NP should be aware that every statement will be weighed and scrutinized for signs as to how the party intends to proceed and at what pace it intends to proceed."

#### **NAMIBIAN on Constitutional Mandate**

"The interim government Cabinet has announced this week that it plans to meet the South African State President, P.W. Botha, on May 22 in order to discuss the constitutional future of the territory," notes a page 11 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 15 May. "Mr Botha has already stipulated that guarantees for minority rights must be contained in a constitution," but the editorial says "the Constitutional Council, and the draft constitution which emerges from it, do not carry the mandate of the people of Namibia. For this reason, implementation of such a document will not carry the support of the majority of the Namibian population, whether it is put to them or not. The majority of the population want to elect a Constituent Assembly in terms of [UN] Resolution 435 and for the elected representatives to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia."

#### **Lister Critical of 'Whites-Only' Election**

Gwen Lister notes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 10 that "despite its vehement insistence on its so-called opposition to the 'ethnic' dispensation, this week the Cabinet issued a statement to say that it had approved of a 'whites-only' by-election, in order to fill a vacancy in the White Legislative Assembly." "There is no doubt that the far-reaching hand of South African State President, P.W. Botha, can be seen in these moves. Has the shocking move to right-wing conservatism on the part of the 'white' South African electorate really influenced change in Namibia to such an extent? If there are any members of the cabinet left who have the energy to try and effect some positive change in this country in the face of recent decisions, I would be most surprised."

### **ZIMBABWE**

#### **Mugabe Discusses Recent Visit to Ethiopia**

*MB200532 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2110 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] Harare, May 19 SAPA — The prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, today described his recent three-day state visit to Ethiopia as one of the most important he had made in Africa.

ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, reports that Mr Mugabe, addressing a press conference, said relations between Zimbabwe and Ethiopia dated back to the pre-independence period when Addis Ababa trained more than 2,000 freedom fighters and provided large quantities of arms for the liberation war.

He said Ethiopia had also trained Zimbabwean pilots and airmen, technicians. As far back as 1977 we have had this level of cooperation and even as we negotiated at Lancaster House and the going for our combatants had become difficult our commanders asked us to apply more reinforcements — we dashed to Ethiopia for some artillery, he said.

The prime minister was reciprocating the official visit there after independence by the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Mr Mugabe said that during his visit, he had been awarded Ethiopia's highest honour, the Order of the Grand Star of Socialist Ethiopia in recognition and appreciation of his contribution to Africa's liberation struggle and the Non-aligned Movement.

#### **Ethiopia Set To Train Troops, 'Freedom Fighters'**

*MB200544 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
0500 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Farmers in the Midlands and Matabeleland have been called upon to maintain a high level of security consciousness in an effort to frustrate dissident activity. The call was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he commented on the murder of five farmers in the Midlands during the past 2 weeks. Comrade Mugabe said those who have been given permission to carry arms should do so at all times, to defend themselves, even if guards have been provided. He expressed the government's determination to continue the anti-dissident offensive until the bandit menace has been totally eradicated.

Comrade Mugabe disclosed that the Ethiopian Government is prepared to start training of the 15,000 national servicemen (?attached) to four military training centers, and absorb South African freedom fighters. He said the offer was first made at the 22nd summit of the OAU in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa in July last year.



VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY  
REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY  
REPORT; contents include:

International Affairs

Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

Burundi

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Rwanda

Sao Tome & Principe

Zaire

East Africa

Djibouti

Ethiopia

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Uganda

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Madagascar

Mauritius

Seychelles

Southern Africa

Angola

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

Republic of South Africa

Reunion

Swaziland

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Western Africa

Benin

Burkina Faso

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